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Established 1887

Algeria	12.3	Kenya	57.7
Argentina	20.8	Lebanon	62.75
Australia	3.50	Luxembourg	20.1
Belgium	20.8	Madagascar	2.5
Canada	20.8	Netherlands	1.50
France	2.50	Nigeria	20.8
Germany	3.00	Poland	20.8
Greece	1.50	Portugal	20.8
Great Britain	20.8	Spain	20.8
India	18.75	Sweden	20.8
Indonesia	2.5	Switzerland	20.8
Italy	2.5	Turkey	20.8
Japan	2.5	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20.8
South Korea	2.5	Yugoslavia	20.8

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, cloudy, occasional showers. Temp. 18-24 (64-75). Friday, similar. LONDON: Thursday, sunny periods, scattered showers. Temp. 11-17 (52-63). Friday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Storm. ROSS: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 21-27 (70-81). NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. 18-24 (64-75).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE



Students hurling paving stones at police on Boulevard St. Michel at the start of May, 1968.

The French View of a Rebellious Past

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, May 3 (IHT)—Ten years after the upheaval of May, 1968, which brought thousands of students into the streets, paralyzed France and almost toppled the Gaullist government, the nation is looking longingly on the past, lamenting the present and analyzing what did and did not happen during what is known here as *les événements* — "the events."

To coincide with the tenth anniversary of May 1968, which a former revolutionary called "the last of the 19th century mass movements and the first of the 20th century's," Paris publishers are bringing out a dozen books on the subject, to join hundreds of books already published. Newspapers are celebrating special sections to May, 1968. Debates are planned and so is a musical comedy.

While the press examines the upheaval that rocked France 10 years ago in a massive protest against the state and the symbols of authority, the French are looking back whimsically at the period.

The "events" began March 22, when a group of students at the Nanterre campus of the University of Paris protested against the arrest of colleagues who had smashed windows at the American Express office in Paris. The act had been a protest against the Vietnam war.

Nanterre
After the students occupied a building at Nanterre, authorities closed down the Nanterre campus. Student demonstrations at the Sorbonne eventually ended in

Ten Years After the 'Events' Of May That Rocked Nation

pitched battles with the police in the Latin Quarter. When the police occupied the Sorbonne and authorities closed it, the demonstrations extended to the provinces. Eventually, the workers and the major labor unions joined the student revolt. By the end of May, 10 million workers were on strike, including transport, postal, bank workers and journalists. In the end, though, the labor unions made a deal with the government. In mid-June, the students were routed from the Sorbonne. And by the end of June, a frightened France overwhelmingly elected a Gaullist National Assembly. May '68 was over.

"We were happy then," said Moore Favre, a Parisian writing about the spontaneous uprising and the student occupation of the Latin Quarter which temporarily turned it into a carnival and "idea fair." "We knew at night we'd be heading for the Latin Quarter and we'd be talking with people."

Students began talking with their professors and ordinary people talked with each other in the streets. In student skirmishes with police, the bourgeois inhabitants of the St. Germain quarter sided with the students, opening their apartments to the wounded and raining down potted plants on the riot police.

"The experience and the relationships between the students and the workers were marvelous," said Serge July, editor of Liberation, a leftist newspaper,

and a participant in the student movement. "We had the feeling we were making a revolution."

"Breathing Joy"
"We were breathing joy," said Alain Geismar, 38, one of the three "heads" of the student revolt, now a teacher of physics at the Jussieu campus of the university of Paris.

Ten years after the revolt of May, the most concrete remnant is nostalgia. The cobblestone streets of Boulevard St. Germain and the iron grills around the trees, which were used as weapons by the students, are gone. The boulevards have been covered with asphalt.

The students on the campuses are quiet and many know nothing about May, 1968. "It was a movement which began and failed," said a student at Jussieu this week. "It doesn't mean much to us," another added.

The veterans of May, 1968, however, are discussing what — if any — concrete results ensued. The field is divided in two — with some like Alain Krivine, 36, and a prominent Trotskyist believing that May, 1968 profoundly changed France.

Krivine Comments
"It was the first revolutionary experience in an advanced capitalist society," said Mr. Krivine, the newspaper he founded two years ago. Mr. Krivine and others credit May '68 with the

women's liberation movement, the ecology movement, the self-management movement in the factories and a general change in French mentality, which Mr. Geismar calls a change in people's "relationship to their families and their work."

"May '68 was the most stupid movement there could have been," alleged Serge July, taking the opposite view. "The biggest strike in French history produced no changes."

"Things today are worse than before," agreed Danielle Granet, a political reporter for the weekly news magazine L'Express and a specialist in education. "Today, instead of a dean, you have a president at the head of the universities. But the administration is still all-powerful and the students have nothing to say."

Miss Granet points to the recent elections to prove that nothing has changed in France. "The two groups that grew out of May 1968 — the ecologists and the women — looked ridiculous."

Leaders Are Gone

The leaders of May, 1968 have vanished from the French scene. Daniel Cohn-Bendit, 33, who rose from obscurity to become the charismatic leader of the revolt, has been expelled from France as an undesirable foreigner and lives in Germany. The French government has refused to let him return despite many requests. Jacques Sauvageot, who was the leader of the UNEF, the association of French university students, is in Nantes teaching at the school of fine arts. Observers say that Mr. Sauvageot

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

3 in Peace Force Slain

Tension Rises in Lebanon After UN-Leftist Clashes

By Marvin Howe

TYRE, Lebanon, May 3 (NYT)—The atmosphere was highly explosive here today after clashes yesterday between United Nations peace-keeping forces and armed men believed to be Lebanese leftists and radical Palestinian guerrillas.

Three UN soldiers — two French and one Senegalese — were killed and 12 French wounded, including the commander of the French battalion, Col. Jean-Germain Salvan, who was transported to a Beirut hospital in serious condition.

At least five members of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces were killed by the French troops yesterday in separate incidents and two Palestinian civilians were killed and 11 wounded in the clashes according to hospital sources here.

(The UN Security Council Wednesday approved an increase in the strength of the UN interim force in Lebanon to 6,000 men, from 4,000, Reuters reported. The resolution was adopted by 12 votes to none against. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained, as did China.)

From his hospital bed, Col. Salvan, with 10 bullet wounds in his legs, broadcast an appeal to his men to show moderation. "We and the Palestinian leaders did our utmost to secure a cease-fire and have it respected," the colonel said with a faint voice. "I am asking that no one should take revenge on my behalf."

Arafat Calls Meeting

Likewise, the Palestinian guerrilla chief Yasser Arafat summoned an emergency meeting of the Palestinian-Lebanese joint command at midnight last night to stress the gravity of the situation and urge restraint, according to informed Palestinian sources.

The Palestine Liberation Organization, which is headed by Arafat, has denied participating in the attacks on the UN troops. Nevertheless, two radical groups in the PLO, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Palestine Liberation Front, were involved in the attack on the French headquarters, along with two small militant Lebanese groups: The Arab Socialist Labor party and the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon, according to informed Palestinian sources.

The main Palestinian guerrilla organization, el-Fatah, tried unsuccessfully

to deter the attack, according to the same sources. The radicals were said to have insisted, however, that they had to "teach the French a lesson" for shooting down gunmen who tried to cross into Israeli-occupied territory.

In a move to reduce tension, the French command has temporarily stopped all patrols except for technical liaison, according to Capt. Jean Menegaux, spokesman for the French forces.

In Beirut, el-Fatah issued a policy statement which, besides criticizing "American hostile attitudes to the Palestinian people and their national cause," reiterated the group's position of "facilitating" the UN peace-keeping mission in Lebanon.

Nevertheless, there was common concern that a recurrence of yesterday's violence might jeopardize the UN mission and at least, cause serious delays in final withdrawal of Israeli forces, who occupied south Lebanon in mid-March.

"Now our mission is very

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 5)



A French UN soldier looks over the armored personnel carrier that was destroyed in an attack.

Carter Compromise Seen

House Unit Against Plane Deal

By Robert G. Kaiser and Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—A majority of the House Committee on International Relations yesterday signed a resolution disapproving all of President Carter's controversial "package" of warplane sales to three Middle East countries.

If the 22 committee members who signed the resolution actually vote for it next week, the resolution of disapproval would go to the House floor. There were indications yesterday that the Carter administration can offer a compromise that would placate a majority of the 38-member committee and head off the resolution of disapproval.

Compromise was the theme of many conversations on Capitol Hill about the fate of the plane sales "package." Key senators' offices approached the administration with questions about possible compromises and some important

House members spoke openly on the same subject.

[Top administration officials today opened their campaign in favor of the plane package calling it "vitally important" to U.S. Middle East policy, the Associated Press reported.]

U.S. Role

"Failure to proceed with the sales will seriously undercut the American role in the peace process," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Defense Secretary Harold Brown told the committee that sale of the aircraft is "essential" to assure the survival and vitality of U.S. security interests in the Middle East.

[One committee member, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, questioned whether the jets for Saudi Arabia could be used to attack Israel. Gen. David Jones, Air Force chief of staff and acting chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, replied that it "would be folly" for the Saudis to use the F-15s offensively.]

Compromise could involve in-

creasing the number of planes to be sold to Israel, decreasing the number to be sold to Saudi Arabia or putting some controls on the use of the Saudi planes.

As proposed by the administration, the sales would provide 60 F-15 fighter-bombers to Saudi Arabia, 15 F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel, and 50 F-5s to Egypt.

Israel and its U.S. supporters have opposed the sale of F-15s to Saudi Arabia and complained about the size of the proposed sales to Israel, which are about half what Israel had asked.

Other Plans

One obvious possible compromise would be a commitment from the Carter administration to provide Israel the other planes it sought immediately after the five-year period over which the proposed sales are to be made.

Administration sources expressed confidence that the 22 signatures on the resolution of disapproval in the House did not mean

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 4)

To Trim Japan Imbalance

Carter, Fukuda Agree on Trade

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—President Carter and Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda agreed today on a series of short-term measures designed to reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States, White House officials said.

The steps include Japanese stockpiling of oil, increased purchases of nonferrous metal and commercial aircraft, and prepayment for uranium-enrichment services, the officials said.

The two leaders also agreed to

strengthen consultative procedures between U.S. and Japanese monetary authorities after Mr. Fukuda's request that the United States do something toward stabilizing the dollar abroad.

But the officials said this did not mean that the United States intended to engage in a foreign-exchange-market intervention to support the dollar against the yen.

The Japanese have been pressing for an accord similar to one between Washington and Bonn under which the United States intervenes

by selling German marks to check the slide of the dollar.

The decisions were announced as Mr. Fukuda ended a two-day visit here by meeting Mr. Carter at the White House. Their meeting was described as straightforward but friendly.

After the Premier left, Mr. Carter told reporters: "It went fine."

White House officials said later that Mr. Carter had agreed to visit Japan at a mutually convenient date, but said the trip would not occur this year.

After meeting with the Japanese leader, Mr. Carter left the White House for a two-day tour of four Western states that voted against him in the 1976 presidential election. He will visit Colorado, Oregon, Idaho and Washington.

Mr. Carter said that the state, without bowing to terrorist demands or negotiating with the Red Brigades, can take autonomous action — such as freeing inmates and easing harsh living conditions in jails — that may help the liberation of Mr. Moro, 61, who was kidnapped seven weeks ago.

Soviet Leader To Begin Visit To W. Germany

BONN, May 3 (WP)—The long-delayed visit of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to West Germany begins tomorrow, with intensive Western interest focused on the ailing health of the Soviet chief and his attitudes toward the ailing state of East-West détente.

Though Bonn and Moscow have many long-standing issues on their agenda, including trade and the security of West Berlin, Mr. Brezhnev's decision to visit here, nearly four years after Bonn's invitation and after repeated Soviet postponements, has given the trip potentially far wider political significance.

The 71-year-old Soviet leader arrives just before two key meetings of the North Atlantic alliance, in Brussels and Washington, and before a special session on disarmament at the United Nations

Spring is the post desert resort built by millionaires east of Los Angeles.

For Egypt, the stakes are the highest possible — the preservation of its ancient heritage and the promotion of its economic future. The promoters of the "Pyramids Oasis" project say that their development serves both causes. The critics — professors, journalists, politicians and historians — say that it will ruin both.

Modern Resort

The project, which begins slightly more than a mile from the pyramids, is designed to accommodate 40,000 residents on 10,000 acres of "hotels, tourist villages, villas, apartments and townhouses."

Nkomo Rejects Rhodesian Amnesty Offer

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 3 (AP)—Black guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo today rejected the Rhodesian government's offer of an unconditional amnesty for his men in the field and pledged to keep on fighting.

The Zambia-based head of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union declared that the four leaders of Rhodesia's biracial interim government were "daydreaming" if they thought they could end Rhodesia's six-year-old guerrilla war by extending such an olive branch.

"The war will continue until that which we have been fighting for is achieved," declared Mr. Nkomo, co-leader of the guerrilla Patriotic Front along with Robert Mugabe

of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Mr. Mugabe, who is based in Mozambique, was not available for comment.

Commenting on the Rhodesian government's lifting of a longtime political ban on ZAPU and ZANU, Mr. Nkomo said: "No one has powers to legalize ZAPU apart from those that control it, the people."

First Step Seen

The legalization of ZANU and ZAPU was seen as the first step in the new government's campaign to end its war with the guerrillas, who have an estimated 6,000 fighters within Rhodesia and 30,000 more

troops in border bases inside Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana. ZAPU was outlawed in 1962 and was banned in 1964.

Rhodesia's interim government, led by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black moderates, invited the estimated 6,000 Rhodesian rebels to lay down arms and join a peaceful transition to black rule by the end of the year as outlined in the "internal settlement" signed March 3.

The guerrillas were excluded from that agreement and have accused the three black signers — Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabani Sithole and Chief

Jeremiah Chirau — of "selling out" to Mr. Smith.

Commenting on reports that the United States and Britain want him to return to the Rhodesian capital and take part in the transition, Mr. Nkomo declared he would only do so under his own party's terms for creating a black-ruled Zimbabwe, the nationalists' name for Rhodesia.

Main Task

In other developments, informed sources in the Rhodesian capital said today that the government's olive branch to the guerrillas is intended for the fighters in the field and not for Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe.

gave Southern Pacific the right to use the land for 99 years. A government committee appraised the land at \$1.36 million and the government was credited as if it had put up that amount in cash and was granted 40 per cent of the shares in the operating partnership.

Critics have charged that the evaluation was absurdly low.

The overall construction plan calls for "desert villages" of villas, apartments and hotels, none of which, the developers say, will be more than 33 feet high, to insure that the project will be a "discreet and respectful neighbor to the pyramids."

Last July, Mr. Osman's contract-

(Continued from Page 2, Col. 6)

Italy Seen Softening Bar On Bargaining for Moro

ROME, May 3 (AP)—Italy's ruling Christian Democratic party, warning its refusal to deal with Red Brigades terrorists, today urged clemency and clemency for some prisoners kidnapped by the former Premier Aldo Moro to reduce urban violence.

Later the government indicated that any possible freedom for prisoners would not involve terrorists convicted for murder. A statement by Premier Giulio Andreotti's office said that the government would not forget the "pain of families who are crying from the tragic consequences of the criminal operation of the destroyers."

some prisoners and institute prison reforms.

The party statement indicated that clemency for some prisoners and reforms should follow the release of Mr. Moro rather than precede it. The proposal was outlined to the Christian Democrat party in a four-hour meeting by Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi. The Socialist leader, dubbed "a dove" in dealing with the kidnappers, pressed for government action that would not include freedom for 13 jailed guerrillas as demanded by the kidnappers or direct bargaining with the guerrilla group.

Mr. Craxi said that the state, without bowing to terrorist demands or negotiating with the Red Brigades, can take autonomous action — such as freeing inmates and easing harsh living conditions in jails — that may help the liberation of Mr. Moro, 61, who was kidnapped seven weeks ago.

Tear Gas Attack on Children Revealed

Israel Ousts West Bank Military Chief

TEL AVIV, May 3—Israel replaced the military governor of the occupied West Bank today because of an apparent cover-up of an incident in which Israeli soldiers threw tear-gas grenades into a school filled with children in March.

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman dismissed Brig. Gen. David Hagoel, 49, and replaced him with Col. Binyamin Ben-Eliezer after an investigation of the incident near Bethlehem.

Israelis and Arabs on the West Bank praised Mr. Weizman for his action.

The newspaper Maariv said it hoped the move "will prove to all that the government — is determined not to tolerate deviations from the rule that order must be maintained firmly, but not cruelly, and that it will not accept any attempt to undermine the credibility of the army by distorting and concealing the truth."

Edward Hamis, mayor of Beit Jallah, called the firing "an important lesson in Israeli democracy. An injustice was done and it has been corrected. Let us hope for better days."

The Jerusalem Arabic daily Al Quds said West Bankers "welcome this step and hope it will be the start of a new policy of easing the pressure on the people of the occupied territories."

It was the first time since Israel

occupied the Arab territories 11 years ago that a high-ranking officer was dismissed publicly for mishandling an incident. The military governor of Bethlehem and a lieutenant colonel will face a court martial ordered by the new armed forces chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Raphael Eytan, the Defense Ministry said.

The two officers were charged with filing a false account of the

Oil-Plane Link Denied by Saudi

RIYADH, May 3 (Reuters)—Saudi Information Minister Mohammed Abdullah Yamani said that Saudi Arabia's opposition to higher oil prices and its support for the U.S. dollar are not dependent on a U.S. decision to supply Saudi Arabia with F-15 fighter-bomber aircraft.

"Saudi Arabia's positions on oil prices and on the dollar are based on economic premises and will only change if there is a change in these premises," Mr. Yamani said.

He was commenting on a report (IHT, May 3) that Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani had threatened to use Saudi Arabia's oil power against the United States if the F-15 sale were rejected by Congress.

March 21 incident at the Iskander Khoury school in Beit Jala, a Christian Arab suburb of Bethlehem. Military spokesmen at the time denied reports that troops hurled tear-gas grenades into the school at the height of a demonstration against Israel's invasion of Lebanon. One report said the soldiers burst into the school, shut pupils in a classroom and then threw the grenades. The spreading gas forced the pupils to jump out of windows. Several reportedly suffered broken limbs.

At first the military command denied the incident, saying standing orders never to enter Arab schools were obeyed. But after an investigation, the version told by the students turned out to be essentially true, military officials said.

The Bethlehem officers, Lt. Col. Natan Rom and Maj. Nissi Cohen, had broken the rules, they said, and misinformed Gen. Hagoel, who, for his part, allegedly failed to investigate the incident.

Sources said Mr. Weizman and Gen. Eytan were particularly angered by what they considered an attempt to cover up the incident.

Their displeasure grew when reports leaked out yesterday, apparently from the military government, that Maj. Cohen alone would be disciplined. This was seen as a last-minute attempt to head off the stiff action planned by Mr. Weizman.



Brig. Gen. David Hagoel

Americans Worship the Power of the Sun

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 3 (IHT)—Americans from coast to coast heralded the rising of the sun today with prayers, speeches, fairs and other "Sun Day" festivities aimed at pushing and cajoling the nation into an age of solar energy.

Hundreds of early risers greeted the dawn with cheers and songs to begin the celebrations in Washington, in New York City, at the top of Cadillac Mountain in Maine, in St. Louis, and numerous other spots.

Later events included solar dem-

onstrations, singing and dancing and speeches from solar energy advocates.

President Carter spoke on the need for additional solar energy research and other administration officials joined in festivities elsewhere. But solar energy supporters accused the administration of dragging its feet on solar power. They said that the United States faces a crisis unless it switches from coal, oil and natural gas to renewable energy sources in the near future.

Rep. Richard Ottinger, D-N.Y., who made a pre-dawn hike with about 1,500 others to the top of Ca-

dillac Mountain, declared: "We're here to celebrate the dawning of the solar age and bring the administration kicking and screaming into it."

Fundamental Problem

Barry Commoner, a leading alternative energy advocate, told a gathering at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington that, just as presidents before Lincoln ignored slavery, so the need to turn to solar energy has been ignored by recent presidents. "There is something as deep and as fundamental as the question of slavery that stands before the country," he said, referring to solar energy. "If Mr. Carter and [Energy Secretary James] Schlesinger won't talk about solar energy, it's time that we did."

The U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, told a crowd in front of the UN building that the campaign for solar energy was like the civil rights movement of the 1960s. He was joined by actor Robert Redford, who extolled the virtues of solar power; its lack of pollution and abundance.

Saudi Support

Sen. Thomas McIntyre, in a speech at the University of New Hampshire, called for increased use of solar energy to "help get us out from under the thumbs of the big oil companies and the foreign oil barons."

And Saudi Arabia, the home of some of those "barons," took out full-page advertisements in major

newspapers in support of "the potential of solar energy, not only for our two nations, but for all the people of the world."

"Sun day" was sponsored by Solar Action, a nonprofit group based in Washington but run at the local level by environmental activists, consumer groups, educators, businessmen, labor leaders and politicians.

In Washington, where the day was warm and cloudless, speeches were followed by the ascent of a large hot-air balloon, demonstrations of a windmill generator, solar heaters and solar energy cells. Similar demonstrations of solar devices took place across the United States to show how Americans could adopt a new life style based on energy from the sun.

Yesterday, the U.S. House passed legislation that would set up a \$36.75-million loan program for small business that make, distribute, install and service solar equipment. The bill now goes to the Senate. The House Small Business Committee said in a report supporting the legislation that in 1977 there were about 66,000 installations of solar equipment in U.S. households. There are about 500 companies in the field.

Eecvit Visits Bulgaria

SOFIA, May 3 (AP)—Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit arrived today at Varna on a visit to Bulgaria, the news agency BTA reported.

UN Vote Urges S. Africa To Pull Out of Namibia

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 3 (Reuters)—The General Assembly today called for South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from South-West Africa (Namibia) and recommended economic sanctions to back up its demand.

By 119 votes to 0, with 21 members abstaining, the world body adopted a declaration and plan of action at the final meeting of a special 10-day session on the South-West Africa issue.

No mention was made in the lengthy document of efforts by five Western members of the Security Council to work out a settlement acceptable to the international community.

The proposals by the United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany have been accepted by South Africa, which rules South-West Africa under a mandate originally issued by the League of Nations.

Further talks with the other principal party, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), are to be conducted by the five countries beginning Friday.

The General Assembly voted in 1966 to revoke South Africa's authority to rule the territory. Speaking after the vote today, SWAPO president Sam Nujoma said that he hoped the next round

of talks with the Western members of the council would be fruitful.

There is no prospect that the council will heed the call for economic sanctions against South Africa, if only because of the opposition of the Western permanent members which have the right of veto.

These three, the United States, France and Britain, were among the states that abstained in the vote today.

French Missiles Reportedly Sold To China Army

HONG KONG, May 3 (NYT)—China has reportedly bought anti-tank missiles from France, the first order of advanced Western weapons since Peking began to modernize its armed forces after the death of Mao Tse-tung.

Wu Hsiu-chuan, a deputy chief of staff, is said to have disclosed the purchase at a meeting with visiting Japanese military specialists. According to a Japanese specialist, which was reported by a Communist newspaper, Mr. Wu said that China had bought HOT anti-tank missiles and the technology to produce them.

The wire-guided missile — it is called HOT for the French initials of the words describing it — is launched from a tube that can be mounted on a ground vehicle or a helicopter. It was developed jointly by Aerospatiale of France and Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm of West Germany. A Chinese military delegation that visited France last fall expressed interest in it and in several other French weapons.

Such a sale would theoretically have to be approved by Cocom, the coordinating committee set up by the Western allies to control sales of advanced technology to Communist countries. Moreover, since the missile is a joint French-West German product, the order would also have to be cleared with Bonn.

Juan Carlos Arrives For Portugal Visit

LISBON, May 3 (AP)—King Juan Carlos of Spain, arriving for a five-day visit to Portugal, said today that the two Iberian countries were entering a period of increased cooperation on common problems.

The King and President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, who greeted him at the airport, will put into formal effect during the visit a friendship treaty approved by both parliaments this year. The treaty between the new democracies replaces a pre-World War II pact between Salazar and Franco.

Egypt Gambling on 'Pyramids Oasis'

(Continued from Page 1) Munk, Major shareholders of Southern Pacific include Mr. Khashoggi's Triad Corp., P and O Shipping Lines and Trust Houses Forte, described as "the largest hotel and catering company in the world."

A 35-percent share of Southern Pacific's subsidiary for the pyramids project, SPP Middle East, has been sold to two princes of the Saudi royal family, according to Mr. Parker.

Even if the critics were satisfied with the financial arrangements and convinced that allegations of bribery were unfounded, they say that they would still press their case against the project on esthetic and cultural grounds.

"If it were three miles farther away, nobody would have noticed," an Egyptian journalist said. "But it will go down in history as a black mark against Sadat if he lets it go ahead where it is."

Company officials deny the opponents' charges. They say that the lake will be sealed with a plastic liner, and that it is far enough from the pyramids so that any leaking water would just seep into the sand.

They say that experts believe that there are no artifacts or antiquities beneath the construction site. None have ever been found, they say, and according to the "fact book" that the developers had printed after criticism began, intensive archaeological tests of the site came up with only "one decayed donkey and some honey-pot shards."

The area around the pyramids now is depressingly shabby. A site of what could be unequalled majesty is marred by abandoned British Army barracks, squatters' cabins, nightclubs and vendors' kiosks.

All are listed on the developers' maps as "squalor to be cleared."

Rome Caterer Gets an Order —Clean Up

ROME, May 3 (UPI)—The health department at Leonardo da Vinci Airport today ordered the catering firm that prepares meals served on 90 international airlines using the facility to clean up the kitchens or close.

The food served is gravely contaminated by microbes of a fecal origin introduced during preparation, the health authorities said.

Health officers said that the caterer had been warned last July about contaminated food and had its license suspended for seven days.

Tension Up In Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1) compromised," Senegalese Capt. Charles Nelson declared. "We have to show more self-control on all sides in the use of arms."

Conversations with UN, Palestinian and Lebanese sources about yesterday's events revealed that all sides seemed to have used their firepower too readily.

Capt. Menegaux recounted that the trouble began at 6:10 p.m. when a UN jeep and a small food truck were ambushed near Tyre Debbas, three miles east of Tyre. There was an exchange of fire and one French soldier was slightly wounded.

On the other hand, a Lebanese radical group called the Popular Resistance Front for the Liberation of the South from Occupation and Fascism issued a communique, accusing French UN troops of opening fire on one of its patrols on the Tyre Debbas road, killing one of its men and wounding another.

Next, according to the French version, the French sent out a patrol of armored personnel carriers and jeeps but it encountered fire from all sides and had to turn back. It was then that armed men attacked the French headquarters, on the outskirts of Tyre, from surrounding buildings and camouflaged positions in the orange groves. The firing lasted for an hour and a half.

"Finally the PLO liaison officer Tamraz came here and urged us to cease fire," Capt. Menegaux said. "Tamraz and the colonel, standing together in the back of a PLO Toyota, went to the crossroads to stop the firing and there people fired on the Toyota."

Col. Salvan and the Palestinian driver of the Toyota were seriously wounded and in the accompanying vehicle a French soldier was killed and the colonel's driver wounded. Later it was learned that the PLO had taken Col. Salvan to a Palestinian hospital in Beirut for an emergency operation.

Capt. Nelson explained that he and several companions were coming back from a courtesy call to his embassy in Beirut when his truck was ambushed at the Tyre crossroads. The Senegalese driver was killed, as were two Palestinians who tried to help the wounded.

House Unit Opposition

(Continued from Page 1) that even 20 members of the committee (that is, a majority) would vote against all three sales when the committee acts, probably next week.

But Rep. Dante Fascell, D-Fla., a sponsor of the resolution, said that he thought a majority would vote to disapprove all the sales.

The signers of the resolution included several staunch supporters of Israel who — if they stuck to this position — would end up voting against the expressed wishes of the Israeli government. Israeli officials have said that although they are most unhappy with the package, they want their planes regardless of whether other planes are sold to the Saudis and Egyptians.

Some friends of Israel who oppose the sale to Saudi Arabia hope that a majority in the House and Senate can be persuaded to support this blanket rejection of all the sales. Previously the pro-Israel lobby had hoped to win outright congressional rejection of the sale to Saudi Arabia, but this now appears impossible.

Will Find Planes

KUWAIT, May 3 (AP)—King Khalid of Saudi Arabia said that his government will shop elsewhere if the United States refuses to sell it F-15s and that "the losses will be the ones who will not sell."

In an interview published today in the Kuwait newspaper Arab News, Khalid was quoted as saying: "We want to buy arms for our defense and we shall find them. We can find them elsewhere."

Spain Approves Energy Plan

MADRID, May 3 (AP)—The Spanish government has approved a \$7.8 billion energy program for the next four years. The project is expected to draw fire in the Cortes (parliament) from leftists advocating nationalization of private electric companies and opposing construction of nuclear energy plants.

Despite leftist opposition, however, the government's energy program to reduce dependence on petroleum imports will clear the Cortes, government officials predicted.

The plan was approved yesterday by Premier Adolfo Suarez's Cabinet after weeks of debate that led to the resignation of Economic Minister Enrique Fuentes Quintana.

TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
12.00	NEW YORK	13.45
15.00	NEW YORK	17.10
13.45	BOSTON	15.25
13.45	CHICAGO	19.03
12.45	WASHINGTON	15.30
11.40	LOS ANGELES	16.10
12.00	SAN FRANCISCO	17.50

TWA's arrival times are published in this column. Times may vary without notice.

TWA No. 1 across the Atlantic.

NOTICE CONCERNING THE REORGANIZATION OF PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY (PCTC) AND CERTAIN LEASED LINES (SECONDARY DEBTORS)

The United States Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has issued rulings concerning certain federal income tax aspects of the Plan of Reorganization approved by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for PCTC and 15 subsidiaries (Secondary Debtors).

The IRS has ruled that the net operating loss carryovers of PCTC will continue to be available to the Reorganized Company and its subsidiaries following consummation of the Plan.

The IRS also ruled on the federal income tax treatment of creditors of PCTC and shareholders of Secondary Debtors who are to receive Common Stock as part of the package of securities to be distributed to them upon consummation of the Plan. Before the Plan can be consummated, further Court proceedings will be required.

The IRS ruled that claimants will recognize no gain or loss upon their receipt of Common Stock, Preference Stock and General Mortgage Bonds of the reorganized PCTC.

However, claimants who receive cash, Certificates of Beneficial Interest or Series C-2 Notes and who have a "gain" must recognize such gain, but only to the extent of the cash and the fair market value of any Certificates of Beneficial Interest or Series C-2 Notes received. A claimant will have a gain if the adjusted tax basis for his claim, including any claim for unpaid interest, is less than the amount of cash and the fair market value of all stock and securities of whatever kind received.

The basis of the stock and securities of the reorganized PCTC received by claimants will be the same as the basis of the claims surrendered, decreased by the amount of cash and the fair market value of the Certificates of Beneficial Interest or Series C-2 Notes received and increased by the amount of any gain recognized.

These rulings do not apply to creditors whose claims arise out of their performance of services.

Counsel for PCTC believes there is a substantial possibility the courts would disagree with the IRS conclusion that any gain must be recognized to the extent of the value of Certificates of Beneficial Interest or Series C-2 Notes received. Claimants who receive such securities may want at that time to consult their tax advisors.

The IRS ruling expressly reserves opinion as to whether the Certificates of Beneficial Interest or the Series C-2 Notes are capable of valuation, for income tax purposes, when received by claimants. If they are not capable of valuation for income tax purposes when received, certain legal precedents may provide a basis for deferring the recognition of any gain that might otherwise be required.

Copies of the IRS rulings may be obtained from Gunther C. Holpp, Corporate Secretary, Penn Central Transportation Company, 3100 IVB Building, 1700 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

Robert W. Blanchette, Richard C. Bond and John H. McArthur, Trustees of the Property of Penn Central Transportation Company.

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HN: The Memoirs of Richard Nixon

Nixon Defends 1972 Bombing of Hanoi

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, May 3 (UPI)—Richard Nixon says that the decision to bomb the Hanoi area during Christmas week of 1972 was his most difficult of the Vietnam war, but "it was also one of the most clear-cut and necessary ones."

In the fourth of seven installments from his memoirs, the former president provides some additional details on the final stages of the diplomacy that led to the Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

He relates how, with the backing of his top adviser, Henry Kissinger, he not only ordered heavy bombing after North Vietnam seemed to him to stall at the negotiating table, but also issued a virtual ultimatum to the South Vietnamese government to accept whatever terms Washington worked out with Hanoi.

The outline of this dual approach was already known, but Mr. Nixon's account supplies his rationale.

He also says in the book that the Kent State killings were a low point.

Secret Progress

In October 1972, Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator, secretly made considerable progress toward an agreement that would end the fighting and provide for the withdrawal of the remaining U.S. forces and for the release of prisoners. Mr. Kissinger, at a famous news conference late that month, said, "Peace is at hand."

But in early December, the peace talks in Paris ran into problems, as Mr. Kissinger found

it increasingly difficult to reconcile the differences between South and North Vietnam.

According to Mr. Nixon, on Dec. 13 Le Duc Tho "made it clear at the Vietnam peace talks in Paris that he had no intention of reaching an agreement."

Mr. Kissinger "and I completely agreed on the cynicism and perfidy of the North Vietnamese," he says. And he says that Mr. Kissinger described the North Vietnamese in obscene terms.

Better Option

"I had reluctantly decided that we had now reached the point where only the strongest action would have any effect in convincing Hanoi that negotiating a fair settlement was a better option for them than continuing the war," he says. "Kissinger and I agreed that this meant stepping up the bombing."

Mr. Nixon says that on Dec. 14 he gave the order to resume attacks Dec. 17. The date is interesting: On Dec. 16 Mr. Kissinger called a news conference at which he denounced the North Vietnamese, but did not indicate that bombs would fall the next day.

During the bombing, which lasted until Dec. 29, no rationale was provided to the public, and Mr. Nixon tries to justify the decision in his memoirs.

"The order to renew bombing the week before Christmas was the most difficult decision I made during the entire war," Mr. Nixon says. "At the same time, however, it was also one of the most clear-cut and necessary ones."

He says that, even though many people did not understand why he did not explain the bombing, "I was convinced that any public statements on my part would have been directly counterproductive to the possibility of resumed negotiations."

"If I had announced that we were resuming bombing for the purpose of forcing the North Vietnamese to negotiate, their national pride and their ideological fanaticism would never have allowed them to accept the international loss of face involved in caving in to such an ultimatum," he says. "So I did it with the minimum amount of rhetoric and publicity, and it succeeded exactly as I had intended."

Mr. Nixon also discloses that he had sent "the strongest letter I had ever written" to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, saying that unless Mr. Thieu approved "this absolutely final offer on my part for us to work together," the two countries would have to go "our separate ways." Saigon was dubious of the U.S.-Vietnamese plan.

The North Vietnamese, Mr. Nixon says, sent a message that "they had had enough" and, after agreement was reached in January, he sent another message to Mr. Thieu warning that if South Vietnam did not accept "I will do so, if necessary, alone."

Puts Blame on Congress

The latest installment of the memoirs reveals nothing that in general has not already become known, but it underscores Mr. Nixon's belief that the use of force produced results. He says in the installment that the South

Vietnamese were able to remain free until Congress "reneged on our obligations," cutting off the bombing and placing limitations on aid.

"And it is Congress that must bear the responsibility for the tragic results," he says. "Hundreds of thousands of anti-Communist South Vietnamese and Cambodians have been murdered or starved to death by their conquerors, and the bloodbath continues."

Outside experts generally agree that the situation in Cambodia since the fall of Phnom Penh to the Communists in April, 1975, has been grim. Thousands have been killed, and, they say, there has been widespread deprivation of human rights. In South Vietnam, captured by North Vietnam in 1975, there has been a vast re-education campaign but no "bloodbath."

In this installment, Mr. Nixon relates his feelings after being told that four students at Kent State were killed during an anti-war demonstration after being fired upon by National Guard troops.

He says that he could not get the pictures of the four dead youths out of his mind.

"I wrote personal letters to each of the parents, even though I knew that words could not help," he says.

Those few days after Kent State were among the darkest of my presidency," he says. "I felt utterly dejected when I read that the father of one of the dead girls had told a reporter: 'My child had not a bum.' Mr. Nixon had once stated that many violent demonstrators were "bums."

U.S. Income Keeps Up With College Costs

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI)—Despite increasing complaints from middle-income parents, the cost of sending a student to college is not eating up any more of the family budget than it did in the mid-1960s. In fact, new figures show it is taking less.

The statistics show that while college expenses have risen sharply in recent years — somewhat outpacing general living costs — median family income has climbed even faster, particularly for middle-class families.

The result is that rather than increasing, the percentage of median family income spent on college tuition and fees actually declined slightly between 1967 and 1976, the latest year for which figures are available.

The statistics are important because the notion that middle-income families have been pinched by rising college costs has been a primary factor behind the push for costly new aid for tuition and other expenses. These latest figures call that argument into question.

Total student charges, including tuition, fees, room and board, have climbed sharply during those

years — by 74.2 per cent in the case of public colleges and 76.7 per cent for private institutions.

The median income of all families rose 79.1 per cent between 1967 and 1976, and for families with youngsters aged 18 to 24 attending college, median income rose by 87.3 per cent.

As a result, the proportion of family income spent on college

costs declined during the nine-year period by 2.3 per cent for those attending public colleges and 1.1 per cent for those in private colleges.

In 1976, families whose youngsters attended private colleges spent 27.5 per cent of their income on tuition, fees, room and board, compared with 27.8 per cent in 1967. For those in public colleges, the proportion declined to 13.1 per cent, from 13.4 per cent in 1967.

The statistics, compiled by the Congressional Budget Office from figures collected by other government agencies, tend to undercut arguments by some special-interest groups that more tuition aid is needed to offset the college "squeeze." Senate and House tax-writing committees both have approved legislation that would provide costly new tax credits to parents of college students. The Senate panel's version would aid elementary and secondary school pupils as well.

Carter Measure

President Carter has proposed a rival measure that would increase

federal aid to college students to underwrite tuition costs for more middle-income families. The cost of these programs ranges from \$1.3 billion to \$4.5 billion a year.

Spokesmen for college groups concede the picture these figures portray is accurate, but insist that middle-income parents still are squeezed financially because rising costs of food and fuel have left them with less in "discretionary income" to spend on higher education.

Charles Saunders, legislative director for the Council on American Education, said his organization is urging opponents to "go beyond those figures" and "look at other uses of discretionary income." Mr. Saunders added, "You can't really say parents don't have a problem."

However, government economists who have been tracking the rise in living costs say that while it is true that Americans are using more of their total income for fuel, that isn't the case for all expenditures. For example, food costs are taking less of workers' paychecks than in 1973-74.

Plug Pops Out As U.S. Army Battles Leaks

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—The Army is ordering new restrictions to plug leaks of internal studies that could influence policy, but the warning itself was leaked within a day of its distribution.

A copy of the memo was handed yesterday to a reporter by a person presumably unhappy with what it had to say. Leaking documents before they are officially approved — an old military problem — creates confusion and misunderstandings about Army goals, objectives and policies, a staff message said. Army sources indicated that the order was issued with the approval of Army Secretary Clifford Alexander and Gen. Bernard Rogers, chief of staff.

Mr. Alexander reportedly was annoyed recently by leaking of a study that suggested that women soldiers were absent from duty almost twice as often as men. The authors of that study have been told to review their data, according to sources.

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Brown Seeking Restoration of Cruise Project

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Harold Brown is seeking to be deeply concerned that Congress may eliminate a valuable and longstanding chip in the current arms negotiations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Brown, who has personally guided members of the Senate Armed Services Committee to re-examine budget requests for next year, said a \$412-million project which would be deleted by the House Armed Services Committee to convert commercial airliners to launch B-52 bombers would launch cruise missiles.

The money would be used to convert two "prototype" wide-body liners, most likely the Boeing 747 McDonnell Douglas DC-10, to carry between 60 and 80 missiles in a with plans announced by President Carter when he canceled further production of the B-1 bomber last year.

The House panel had said the commercial aircraft's vulnerability attack "did not justify initiation of such a multi-billion-dollar program." It said that present B-52 bombers could launch cruise missiles instead.

B-52s can carry only 24 of the cruise missiles. Supporters of the liner project say that using the strategic bombers would mean that about 720 missiles could be on alert at all times, whereas the airliners could provide an alert force of more than 4,000 missiles.

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The French View of a Rebellious Past

(Continued from Page 1)
was "manipulated" by Socialists. He left Paris in 1971.

Mr. Geismar is also in obscurity. The most radical of the May leaders, he teaches physics to adults at Jussieu here. After "the events," he formed a cell of Maoists and was imprisoned in 1970 for leading a banned demonstration. His group disbanded in 1973 after violent clashes with police.

"We didn't do May '68," Mr. Geismar reflected last week, "to turn into carbon copies of the police." While he denies that he is disheartened, friends characterize him as "sad" and "broken."

Of the many extreme leftist movements active in 1968, most have disappeared, leaving Mr.

Krivine's Trotskyists as the only viable political organization.

According to observers, many of the participants in rebellion, who came from upper middle class families, have blended into the fabric of French society and have become businessmen and even presidents of important companies. "They had their heyday in 1968," said Miss Granet, "then they went on to become businessmen. The French make coups. Then they go back to their normal routine."

Even some of the more active participants have assumed the outer appearances of bourgeois style. Marek Halter, the artist who chronicled the street battles between students and police, has become a writer and painter.

"My friend Dany finds me bourgeois," said Mr. Halter defensively in his atelier in the Marais quarter of Paris. "I live like anybody else, with a woman. I have an apartment, a telephone and I see friends. I sell my paintings and I'm dependent on people with money. But it's not because of that that I'm bourgeois."

Mr. Halter says that he believes less and less in collective action and feels that the power of the state, in a social democracy, should be opposed only when it extends beyond normal bounds.

New Right
Some Maoists and leaders of May, 1968, such as Andre Glucksmann, have gone on to become "the new philosophers," actively speaking out against Com-

munist and Socialist. They have been accused of constituting a "new right."

But while some of the rebels have adopted a bourgeois life, others have gone on to lead counterculture lives. Mr. July says that many are still "camping," leading a "semi-nomadic" existence.

Several veterans of the movement are working at Liberation. There, all of the workers, from the editor to the floor sweeper, earn 2,500 francs (\$500) per month. Under a new system to be inaugurated in October, most of the staffers will own shares, turning Liberation into a cooperative.

The operation is financed purely by the sale of newspapers.

There is no advertising, except small classified ads which are run free of charge. A daily editorial meeting determines — by consensus — what will run the next day; all employees may attend. A laissez-faire attitude reigns. Says staffer Frederic Daurant, "You have the right to flip out every so often," to disappear and come back.

Independent Leftists

May, 1968, spawned several leftist newspapers independent of the established leftist parties, including Liberation, Rouge, L'Humanite Rouge and the Quotidien du Peuple.

The leaders of May, 1968, contend that the movement spawned a new attitude toward life which is freer, less conventional and less materialistic. "The rhythm has been slower than we expected," Mr. Geismar said, "but there has been a revolution in mentality."

Among the movements spawned by the rebellion is the ecology movement, headed by Brice Lalonde, 31, an active participant in May, 1968. Mr. Lalonde, a student at the Sorbonne during the upheaval, headed a small student group. In last year's municipal elections, the ecology movement won 10 per cent of the votes in Paris.

"May, 1968, was an extraordinary event," said Mr. Lalonde in his Left Bank offices at "Friends of the Earth." "We want to revive it all the time."

Mr. Lalonde's nostalgia is typical of other May '68 participants. They still revere Mr. Cohn-Bendit's ability to galvanize support, to see events in a wider context and to map strategy.

Find the Trigger

If concrete results seem absent, activists of May '68 interviewed believe that while the political structure of France has not changed, a large number of French citizens are ready to join a new movement. "All we have to



Alain Geismar
... speaking in 1973

do is find the trigger," said Mr. Lalonde.

The theory is that while the atmosphere is quiet today, discontent is greater than in 1968. Unemployment is higher, the economic crisis is acute, and the political structure no longer responds to the people's needs. "The political situation is hopeless," said Mr. July recently. "There are new ideas but they find no political expression. I don't know what form events will take. It won't be another May '68. But something is going to happen. People are ready."

All agree that history does not repeat itself. It remains to be seen though if the late president Georges Pompidou was right when he said in 1968, "nothing will ever be the same as before."

Heroin Seized in Rome

ROME, May 3 (AP)—Police today seized two kilograms of heroin valued at 500 million lire (\$550,000) in a Rome apartment and arrested three persons. The three arrested, one of them a woman, were charged with illegally importing drugs into Italy.

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Surely Americans are as appalled as others. They must want to help. Perhaps they don't know how.

To help Americans, French and others (individuals and companies alike) who want to lend a hand, the American Chamber of Commerce in France is sponsoring and acting as a clearing house for a fund raising project entitled "Franco-American 1978 Project Brittany". This effort has the unqualified endorsement of all leading Franco-American organizations in France.

In response to our urgent request the World Wildlife Fund — U.S. and the Fondation de France have opened special accounts in Washington and Paris to receive the contributions which will be used to help

rehabilitate the beaches, to save marine life and to save the lives of tens of thousands of birds which have been endangered as a consequence of this disaster.

Contributions of every size are needed.

To qualify as a charitable contribution under U.S. income tax rules checks in U.S. dollars should be made out to the order of: "World Wildlife Fund — U.S."

All other currency checks should be made out to the order of: "Fondation de France".

Contributions to the Fondation de France qualify as charitable contributions for French income tax purposes.

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Also Sees Opposition

Mondale Discusses Rights At Meeting With Marcos

MANILA, May 3 (UPI)—Vice-President Mondale held wide-ranging talks today with President Ferdinand Marcos, including a "lively discussion" on the human rights situation in the Philippines.

Mr. Mondale also met with Filipino opposition leaders who said he indicated to them he would make "clear suggestions" to the Philippine martial law regime to improve human rights conditions in the country.

In addition to human rights, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Marcos said they took up the question of U.S. military bases in the Philippines and economic issues affecting the flow of exports between the two countries during nearly three hours of talks at the Malacanang Palace.

Mr. Mondale told newsmen he brought up "comprehensive and in detail concerns that the American people have" regarding alleged human rights violations in the Philippines. He said he handed a personal letter from President Carter to Mr. Marcos concerning his mission.

Lively Exchange

At a separate news conference Mr. Marcos acknowledged "we had a lively discussion, shall we say, on this matter" concerning human rights. He said he was drafting a reply to Carter's letter.

Mr. Marcos denied his country was a major violator of human rights and said if there were any violations, "They are few and far between and the culprits and violators are punished or investigated."

Former Foreign Secretary Salvador Lopez said after a 45-minute meeting between Mr. Mondale and Filipino opposition leaders that the Vice-President "gave the impression in the course of the talks he would put forward very clear suggestions to improve human rights in the Philippines."

Other opposition leaders present during the meeting in Mr. Mondale's suite at the Philippine Plaza Hotel were former Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal; Gerardo Roxas, president of the opposition Liberal party; Bishop Julio Labayan who is active in Catholic Church social action programs; and Sister Irene Dabalus, head of the Association of Major Religious Superiors for Women.

Replying to a question after meeting with Mr. Mondale, President Marcos said he did not con-

Bacteria Killer Discovered in Ocean Creature

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 3 (AP)—Biologists have discovered that a tiny ocean creature produces a chemical that kills bacteria more powerfully than any such substance known to man.

The scientists said not enough is known about the substance yet to determine its possible uses as a medicine. But they said the discovery opens the possibility of finding a new variety of potent, disease-fighting drugs.

The chemical, which does not have a name, is produced by common wood boring. These tiny marine pests, sometimes called grubs, use it to destroy all the microorganisms contained in the submerged timber they eat.

Scientists have not yet isolated the bacteria-killing substance, but they speculate it is an enzyme or possibly an antibiotic.

Rostropovich, Family Reunited

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Cellist Mstislav Rostropovich said yesterday that he and his wife would welcome a Soviet trial over their patriotism "at any time and in any place — we're not afraid of anything."

Mr. Rostropovich, 52, and his wife, soprano Galina Vishnevskaya, spoke after a reunion with their two daughters upon entering the United States for the first time since the Soviet Union stripped the parents of their Soviet citizenship. Mr. Rostropovich, who is musical director of the National Symphony Orchestra in Washington, said that he and his wife were considering U.S. citizenship.

The couple was on a European tour when they learned in Paris a month ago that the KGB had lifted their Soviet citizenship, charging them with unpatriotic activity during their artistic travels since they left the Soviet Union in 1974.

Caramanlis on Visits

ATHENS, May 3 (AP)—Premier Constantine Caramanlis left today for official visits to West Germany and Switzerland.

sider it as interference in Philippine internal affairs when Mr. Mondale raised the human rights issue with him and decided to meet with Filipino opposition leaders.

"We invited Vice-President Mondale to the Philippines," Mr. Marcos said. "He's our guest. He's free to meet anyone here. We do not prevent anyone to find out the truth. On the contrary, we invite everybody including the doubters and the cynics, to come to the Philippines and see for themselves what is actually happening."

Besides their formal talks, Mr. Marcos and Mr. Mondale also signed a package of loan agreements providing for American credits amounting to \$18.7 million for economic development projects involving energy, roadbuilding, cooperative farming and waterworks programs. The package included \$1.6 million in outright grants for the projects.

Capital Is Cited In Takeover of Manila Air Firm

MANILA, May 3 (UPI)—The president of Philippine Air Lines has denied a Washington Post report (H.T., April 25) that the Philippine government took over the airline "after getting a \$3-million bill" for flights by the wife of President Ferdinand Marcos.

Roman Cruz Jr., a government official who is president and chairman of the airline's board, said that the government "merely accepted a formal written offer" from former majority stockholder Benigno Toda Jr. Mr. Cruz cited an Oct. 19 letter from Mr. Toda which said only that the government could provide enough new capital to keep services competitive. Mr. Cruz's statement came in response to the article. The statement made no reference to a meeting between President Marcos and Mr. Toda, reported in the article, in which Mr. Marcos allegedly asked Mr. Toda to sign over the airline two days before he wrote the letter cited by Mr. Cruz.

Mr. Cruz said that the government assumed control of the company because airline services "had deteriorated to an extent unworthy of a national airline that carried the name and flag of the Philippines." His statement did not challenge the Post's account of the \$3-million bill sent to Mr. Marcos for charter flights overseas contracted by Mrs. Marcos, who is governor of greater Manila. Mr. Cruz also challenged the article's statement that the airline had been taken over "without a cent so far to its former owner." Mr. Cruz said that the government believed that Mr. Toda was asking too much for his shares.

Gretchen Hood, 91, Washington Socialite, Dies

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—Gretchen Hood, 91, a Washington singer and socialite who danced with presidents and kings and romanced H.L. Mencken, died yesterday.

Until she was hospitalized last fall, she lived for 73 years in a Washington home described by one newspaper reporter as looking like "an attic at the Smithsonian." It was visited by Presidents Taft and Harding and a neighbor, William Jennings Bryan.

In the 1920s and 1930s, she and Mencken dated and gave parties. A book she kept by her telephone recorded some of the famous people in her life. She was "embraced on a spiral staircase in the Parliament in London by an impetuous young man, Winston Churchill. He was first lord of the Admiralty, and very slim." The year was 1912.

"The first boy I kissed," she wrote, "was Jerome Kern, on a beach in New Jersey in the 1890s. He was 12, and I was 11."

Her father was Edwin Milton Hood, a founder of the National Press Club, diplomat, reporter and chief of the Associated Press bureau in Washington.

Pinhas Rosen

TEL AVIV, May 3 (AP)—Pinhas Rosen, 91, Israel's first justice minister, died today. Born in Berlin, he studied law and was a Zionist activist before going to Palestine in 1923.

DEATH NOTICE

NICHOLAS DE RACHAT died Sat. April 29 at the American Hospital in Neuilly at the age of 78. The body will be taken from the American Hospital, 63 Bd Victor Hugo, Neuilly Monday May 8 at 2 p.m. to the Russian Cemetery at St. Germain des Bois (91-Essonne). Services and burial will be held there at 4 p.m.

16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

(Another good reason to call home.)
(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

Friends Describe the Ordeal of a Critic of Scientology

By Ron Shaffer

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—In fall of 1971, Paulette Cooper published a book called "The Scandal of Scientology" and, then, according to her friends, family and lawyers, the following things happened to her:

- She received repeated anonymous telephone calls from people who threatened to kill her.

- Letters were posted on her neighbors' doors telling them she had venereal disease and should be evicted from her apartment.

- Her publisher was sued and harassed to the point that he withdrew the book from circulation.

Scientology is the creation of L. Ron Hubbard, a one-time science fiction writer who founded the Church of Scientology in 1955. The church claims that man is a free and immortal spirit, and needs to free himself from emotional encumbrances and negative thoughts.

The church provides the necessary cleansing, through counselors, for a fee. It claims about 3 million members.

Flood of Suits

The Church of Scientology sued Miss Cooper in New York, Los Angeles, Detroit, England, Scotland, Australia, Ontario and British Columbia, each time alleging that her book had defamed the church.

In New York City, Scientologists claimed they had received a bomb threat, and the federal government subsequently indicted her for sending the threat. Then the government charged her with perjury for denying it.

Now, according to informed sources, federal agents have found evidence in seized church records that indicates Scientologists framed Miss Cooper by stealing her stationery and sending themselves the bomb threat.

A church spokesman denied last week that Scientologists were involved in any such scheme. "It's totally ridiculous and typical of outrageous false statements that some people feel they need to pass on regarding the church," Greg Layton, a church spokesman, said.

"Totally Absurd"

Asked for comment on the more detailed allegations involving Miss Cooper, Mr. Layton said, "This stuff is totally absurd. As far as I know, you're making them up as you're going along. This whole thing you're doing is muckraking. I don't see this as professional journalism at all. You're digging things up, whatever you can get, and then calling me up and asking me for comment. I think that's a bit crazy."

Miss Cooper was reported to be traveling in Europe and could not be reached for comment. Her attorneys, family and friends, however, painted a picture of a woman locked for years in an almost hopeless struggle against an organization that seemed bent on intimidating her. She was left "severely depressed" and in need of psychiatric treatment, according to these sources.

"They [the Church of Scientology] did a lot to destroy this girl's life," said her attorney in Los Angeles, Virgil Roberts.

When Miss Cooper was subpoenaed to appear before a federal grand jury in New York not long after her book was published, "She was excited because she thought she was going to testify against the Scientologists," a member of her family recalled. "When she found out what it was all about, she couldn't believe it."

Fingerprint

Federal investigators informed her that the Scientologists had received a bomb threat, apparently on her stationery, with her fingerprint on it.

A family friend who said she has a copy of the note said it was typed, a few lines long, with bad punctuation, bad spelling and included a comment that "this operation hurts." Miss Cooper had recently had surgery, she said. "It looked like a manic wrote it," one of her lawyers said.

When Miss Cooper denied writing it, prosecutors accused her of lying and the government charged her with perjury.

She underwent injections of sodium pentathol (truth serum) and was questioned at length, according to family and friends, and prosecutors eventually dropped the charges.

Grape Boycott

Afterward, they said, Miss Cooper wondered at length how some of her stationery might have disappeared from her apartment. She concluded, according to the sources, that the stationery disappeared

when a woman came to her door, ostensibly to solicit signatures for a petition in support of a grape boycott, and Miss Cooper invited the woman in. Her stationery was on a table in the living room.

Miss Cooper sued once, in April 1972, accusing the Church of Scientology of "intentional interference" with her constitutional freedom of speech and press. She charged that representatives of the church had intimidated prospective publishers of her books and had subjected her

to obscene telephone calls, threats and electronic surveillance. She asked \$15.4 million in damages.

Each time newspapers wrote a story about her court battles, Miss Cooper received anonymous telephone calls threatening her life, one of her lawyers said. The calls said things like, "We're gonna push you under a subway car when we catch you at the station," and "We're gonna give you the 44 treatment," according to Paul Rheingold one of her lawyers.

Miss Cooper, who has a master's degree in psychology, became interested in the Scientologists while a student at Brandeis University in Waltham, Mass., a member of her family said.

"Paulette was an unusual person in that the harassment nearly destroyed her, but rather than stop, it made her fight back with her limited means," Mr. Rheingold said. "I would have given up and I consider myself a strong person."

Harry Shorten of Tower Publica-

tions Inc., her publisher, said he had no idea "The Scandal of Scientology" would cause the response it did. "They sued us several times," he said. "It hurt us very badly. Everytime I turned around, there were letters from Scientology."

Mr. Shorten said he guessed he printed about 50,000 copies of the book, all in paperback, and withdrew them "long before" the normal marketing deadline. He said he could not say, without great research how many copies did sell.



LEFT HOLDING THE BAG—A member of the guard takes care Queen Elizabeth's handbag during her inspection at Buckingham Palace, where she presented new colors to the 1st and 2d battalions of the Grenadier Guards. The other guard is holding a copy of the Queen's speech.

Despite U.S. Fund Cutoff

Survey Shows 16 States Still Financing Abortions

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—Sixteen states and the District of Columbia are continuing to finance all or almost all abortions for low-income women, despite the loss of federal matching funds for this purpose, according to a survey by the Alan Guttmacher Institute.

The survey, published in the Institute's magazine, Family Population Reporter, said that the other states have imposed severe restrictions on free welfare abortions since the U.S. government fund cutoff.

For several years, women eligible for federal-state Medicaid benefits were able to obtain abortions for therapeutic and birth control purposes in all but a few states under Medicaid, the magazine said.

But Congress in 1976 and 1977 voted restrictions on the use of federal funds to finance such abortions. And the Supreme Court last year upheld the power of Congress to do it. Since then, the magazine said, many states have changed their policies and have cut back on funding for abortions that do not qualify for federal aid.

States Charted

It gave this rundown:

- Maryland, West Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Colorado, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia as of March 31 "were paying for all or most abortions," even those that had to be financed entirely by their own welfare medical funds and for which there was no federal reimbursement.

- Montana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Indiana and South Caroli-

na provided free abortions only of the types eligible for federal aid: To save the life of the woman, to avert severe and long-lasting physical health damage from continued pregnancy or to terminate pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.

- New Mexico, Kansas and Minnesota provided Medicaid abortions to welfare clients only to save the life of the woman or to terminate pregnancies resulting from rape or incest.

- Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Louisiana, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Florida, Virginia, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine paid only if the woman's life were threatened. (A temporary court order after the survey directed Virginia to provide all "necessary medical therapeutic abortions.")

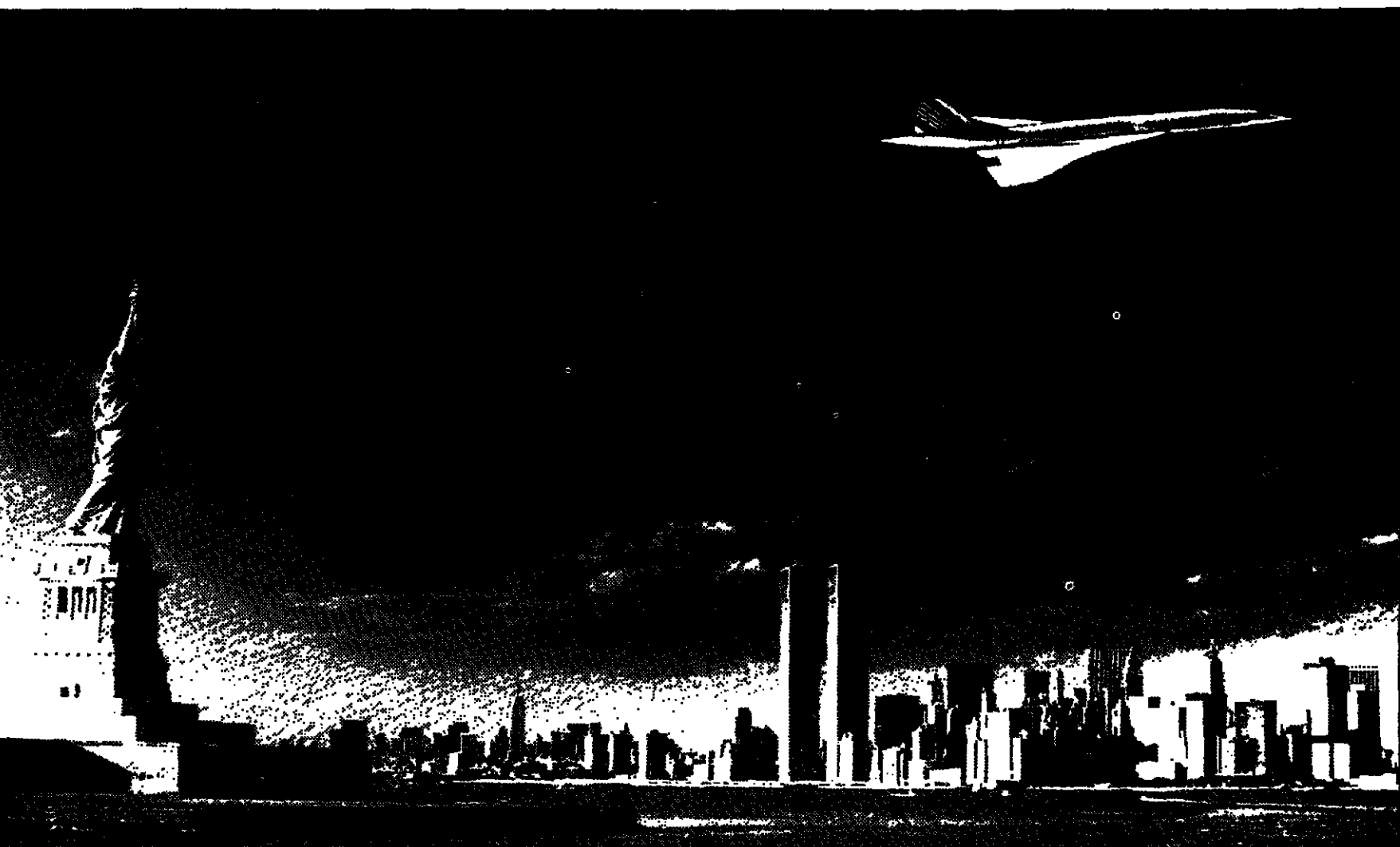
- Arizona lacked a statewide Medicaid program, the institute said, but county welfare departments could provide abortion benefits if they chose.

U.S. Bishops Back Encyclical

CHICAGO, May 3 (UPI)—U.S. Roman Catholic bishops have reaffirmed Humanae Vitae, the controversial 1968 papal encyclical that bans artificial methods of birth control.

Archbishop John Quinn, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, which is holding its semi-annual meeting in Chicago, yesterday urged bishops not to disown the document. "The church must discern the signs of the times, but these signs are not self-interpreting. They must be judged in the light of the gospel and under the mandate, 'Do not be conformed to this world.'"

He acknowledged that "dissent and sometimes painful and strident controversy have attended the encyclical's reaffirmation of the ageless moral teaching of the church." Several studies have reported that the encyclical is widely ignored by Catholics and has led to sharp declines in church attendance.



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The Rising Price of Separatism

Canada's largest life insurance company has voted to move its head office from Montreal to Toronto. That constituted a political statement of incontestable force. The company, Sun Life Assurance, is a powerful symbol to French-speaking separatists who control the government of the province of Quebec. To them it stands not only for wealth and investment, but for the dominance of the province's economy by English-speaking Canadians. One reason for the move is that the company wants to assure its policyholders that it will continue to operate under Canadian law. Another reason is Quebec's new language requirements.

Most big companies in Montreal, and throughout Quebec, use English as the language of top management. That's been a very sore point with the five-sixths of the province's population that speaks French. It means that the French Canadian who is not bilingual cannot hope to rise far in the business world. The provincial government has now enacted legislation requiring companies to use French all the way up, internally as well as in their relations with the French-speaking community.

Sun Life does business all over Canada, and in the United States and Britain as well. It has evidently decided that it cannot go French. So far, Sun Life has moved only a legal designation, not the 1,800 people who are its headquarters staff. But many other corporations and banks have been quietly shifting operations — and jobs — into the English-speaking provinces. How fast? It's hard to say precisely. But there's a clue in the population numbers. Quebec has been losing population for years. In 1975, net outflow was about 12,000 persons. But in 1976, when the separatists came to power, it went to more than 18,000. Last year, it was over 46,000.

Quebec has had for years an unemployment rate higher than the Canadian average.

The movement of people off the land into industrial work came later in French Canada, with its strong traditions, than in the rest of the country. But in the past two decades young people have been flooding into the cities faster than the economy can efficiently absorb them. It's an important part of the explanation for the force that the separatist movement has suddenly acquired. But this longstanding disparity in unemployment between Quebec and the rest of Canada seems to be widening. For Canada last year the rate was 8.1 per cent, and in Quebec it was 10.3 per cent. By the beginning of this year, the Canadian rate was about the same at 8.3 per cent, but the Quebec rate was up to 11.4 per cent.

The politics of separatism and language is expensive, in economic terms. For the people of the U.S., who take their national unity for granted, it's a reminder of the price that serious political instability imposes not only on society as a whole, but on individual citizens as jobs evaporate, property values decline and opportunities vanish.

U.S. politics, in the present period, goes forward with a good deal of clutter and excitement. But the debate rarely goes very deep. In Canada, the national style of politics tends to be quiet and sedate. But the issues there are ones that lie at the center of any political system: Why hold a country together? What do these 23 million people have, together, that they would not have if they separated? Can communities with different languages and cultures live together under one flag?

The federal government is doggedly defending the principle that people ought to be able to use whichever language they want. The separatists say that Quebec is French, and business there can either go French or leave. Another one has now left.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Wages of Inflation

The most worrisome inflation news these days is that wages are rising at a faster clip than last year but productivity is not. Thus, as President Carter's voluntary anti-inflation policy takes shape, business is under increased pressure to accelerate rather than decelerate price increases and to ignore White House calls for restraint.

This unhappy prospect is due in part to pressure from recent, one-time increases in the minimum wage, unemployment insurance, and payroll taxes. But the continuing spur to wages is the catch-up process now under way, as nonunion workers try to match large wage gains won by unions in recent years. Such a catch-up is common at this stage of recovery from a recession, as unemployment falls and employers, anticipating labor shortages, give in to wage demands. Closing the large gap between union and nonunion wages would add a full percentage point to the inflation rate. There is little the administration can do about that, however. For nonunion workers, catch-up has become a matter of equity.

More appropriate targets for the government's deceleration effort are the big unions that come to bat in 1979 and 1980. The Carter administration has recently shown a sensitivity to this. But so far the White House has not drawn up a convincing plan to limit the size of the upcoming settlement. New three-year contracts to be negotiated by such key unions as the Teamsters and the United Auto Workers will set the national wage pattern. Indeed, the present target for nonunion wage demands is the boost of roughly 10 per cent that the big unions won in the last round of contracts.

How can the leaders of the nation's most powerful unions be encouraged to risk their narrow personal interests, embrace the national interest and sign contracts for less than 10 per cent a year in 1979?

First, the administration ought to stop resisting congressional efforts to reduce sched-

uled Social Security increases. The enormous rise in these taxes has put pressure on every union leader for sharp wage boosts. We fail to understand why the President refuses to rewrite his 1978 tax cut proposal to trade a large chunk of the planned \$17 billion in personal income tax reduction for a cut in the highly inflationary Social Security tax.

Second, the regulatory agencies should exert pressure to keep major wage settlements down. For too long it has been the practice of the Interstate Commerce Commission, for example, to ratify whatever inflationary wage settlement the truckers negotiate by simply passing along the higher costs in rate increases.

Third, the administration should encourage states to reduce sales taxes rather than income taxes if they want to trim surpluses in state treasuries. Visible results of the administration's first jawboning efforts would also help improve the inflation outlook. Some companies ought to announce soon that prices will not be increased as much as planned. Some union leaders ought to discuss publicly their willingness to cooperate with the national goal of deceleration. Some highly paid executives should cut or freeze their salaries. As the nation gropes for a workable voluntary anti-inflation strategy, such gestures throughout industry could make the difference between success and failure.

If voluntary restraint fails, the nation will find another way to reduce inflation — but it will be the far more painful method of recession. It might be brought on by the Federal Reserve Board, trying singlehandedly, or by a Congress so determined to reduce the deficit that growth is slowed and unemployment is allowed to rise again. A quick recession, moreover, would not reduce inflation — only a long and costly period of high unemployment might do that. Voluntarism may be a weak hope on which to hang anti-inflation policy. But it is surely preferable to the alternative.

NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Opinion

Military Criticism

The retirement of Maj. Gen. John K. Singlaub because of his second public criticism of President Carter's policies is regrettable but perhaps inevitable.

Gen. Singlaub's departure shows that Jimmy Carter is determined to be boss, while being willing to take advice from uninformed sources. It's understood that the President went against the recommendations of compe-

ent senior advisors by deciding to hold off producing the neutron bomb, while heeding the counsel of less qualified associates.

It's frightening that President Carter relies on shallow figures to be his advisors on matters such as the Panama Canal, Mideast policy and the neutron bomb. Meanwhile a man of Gen. Singlaub's stature is put out to pasture for speaking what countless people believe to be the truth.

St. Louis (Mo.) Globe Democrat.

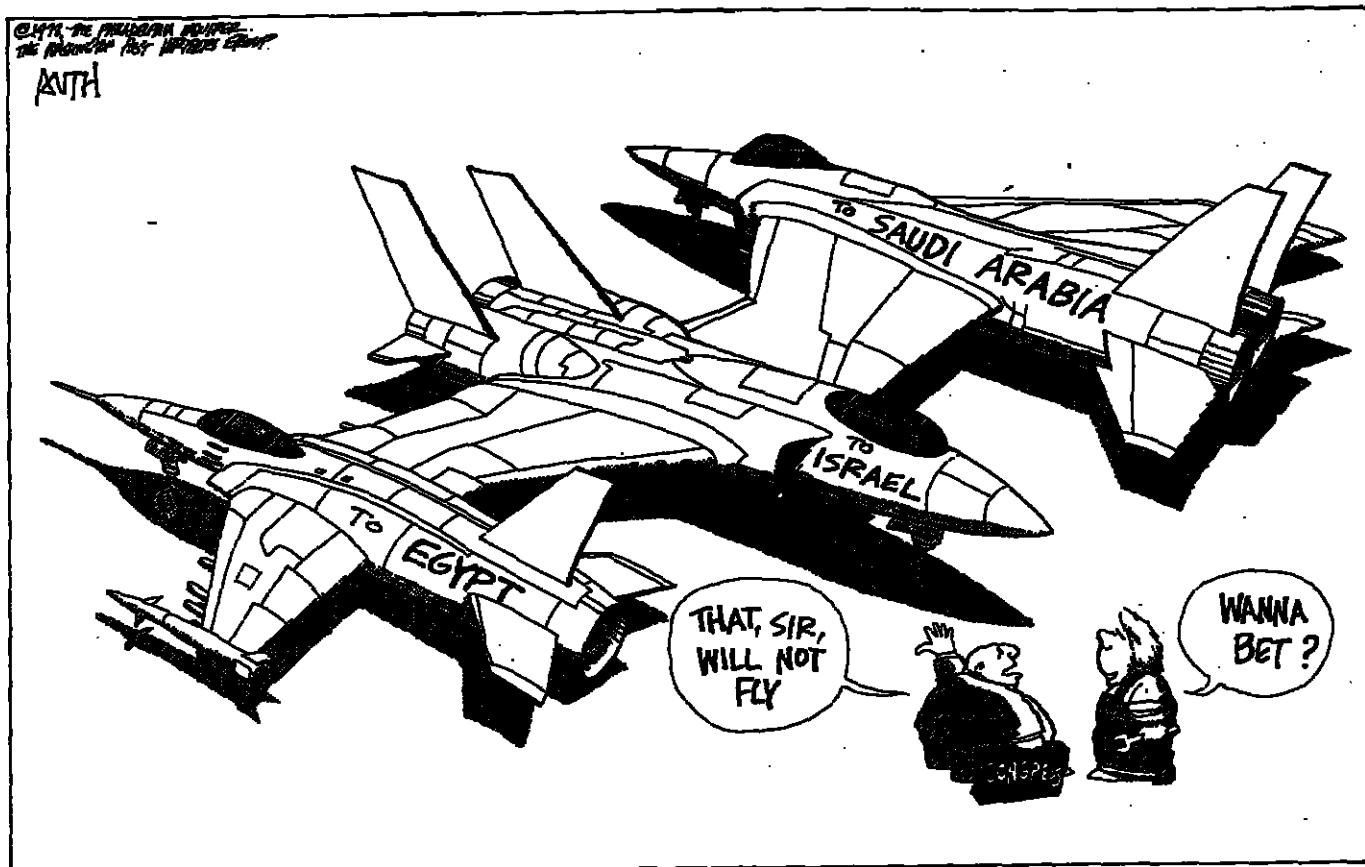
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 4, 1903

Fifty Years Ago
May 4, 1928

LONDON—The press this morning summarized the effects of the King's visit to Paris. Without exception the highest compliments were paid to France and its people, from the highest to the lowest, for the cordial welcome extended to the British sovereign. The beneficent effects upon the relations between the two countries are not overlooked.

NEW YORK—"Middle age is the most glorious period of life," Mrs. Jessica Cosgrove, writer and educator, told members of 30 women's organizations at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday. She advocated careers for women, before, during and even after marriage and motherhood. Among those present were Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt and Mrs. Oliver Harriman.



The Carter Administration Turns to Asia

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The Carter administration is now making a conscious effort to emphasize and improve its relations with the countries of Asia. In the next few weeks, Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan will be in Washington, Vice President Mondale will be touring Southeast Asia, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, will confer with the new Chinese leaders in Peking.

These missions are more symbolic than substantive. The President and Fukuda do have practical trade and monetary questions to discuss, but the Mondale and Brzezinski missions are designed to remove the feeling that Washington has been neglecting Asia in its preoccupation with the Middle East, Africa and the Soviet Union.

The Brzezinski entry into China is being compared to Henry Kissinger's secret journey to that country during the Nixon administration. It has even been suggested here that, against the advice of Secretary of State Vance, Brzezinski has chosen this moment to remind Moscow that Washington can always move closer to China if it cannot get more cooperation with the Soviet Union in Africa and on arms control.

There is some truth in this, but not much. The Brzezinski mission was planned months ago and is not a reaction to Vance's recent visit to Moscow or Washington's differences with the Soviet Union over the use of Cuban troops in Africa.

Troubles

Carter has enough trouble now with the opponents of his Panama policy, his arms shipments to the Middle East, and his efforts to negotiate a strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union to provoke a new fight with them by establishing formal diplomatic relations with Peking at the expense of Taiwan. This he will undoubtedly want to do, perhaps next year, but not now.

There are other reasons for this new turn to the East. Carter has some serious problems in Asia. Japan's spectacular trade surplus with the United States has put the administration under pressure from Big Labor and some powerful factions in Big Business for protectionist policies that the administration opposes. He has to retain the U.S. military bases in the Philippines, which are critical to the defense of the Pacific, even if the authoritarian Marcos regime in Manila defies his policy on human rights. And Carter cannot ignore the post-Vietnam developments in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

For example, there has been a long decline in the normally good relations between the United States and India. Accordingly, Carter went there recently and has now agreed, over the objection of many of his advisers, to restore the shipment of nuclear fuel for peaceful purposes to that country.

Mondale will be in Southeast Asia for the next couple of weeks because, while U.S. memories of that part of the world are so painful that few people want to think about it, the Soviet Union, China, and Japan have not been indifferent to Southeast Asia's economic and strategic importance.

Regional Group

In the past 11 years, the countries of Southeast Asia outside the Vietnam war zone have formed a regional Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, the Philippines, and Malaysia, who have been working together on their common problems with Australia and New Zealand.

These ASEAN nations, with the exception of Singapore, are rich in natural resources. They produce 98 per cent of the world's abaca fiber, 80 per cent of the world's rubber, more than 60 per cent of its copra and tin, and a third of its palm oil.

With Thailand's fertile rice bowl, and Indonesia's developing oil resources (not to mention the unexploited off-shore petroleum fields in the area) Tokyo has long realized that the ASEAN countries are beginning to realize that the ASEAN countries now provide perhaps the greatest net potential for profitable partnership with the industrial nations.

At the same time these ASEAN nations also represent not only an economic opportunity but also a social and political problem. At the end of World War II, the population of

the ASEAN countries was about 112 million. Today it is about 230 million. In another 10 years, at present birth rates, it will total about 300 million, and at the end of the century, unless there are significant programs of birth control, it will be about 500 million, requiring these countries to provide 10 million new jobs every year just to keep even with population growth.

Wider Perspective

So in Southeast Asia, on these projections, it is going to have to be either economic development and jobs, or disaster, and officials in Washington, including the criticized "bureaucrats," have been urging a wider and longer perspective on Washington's national interests.

priorities, and world responsibilities.

The Carter administration has been so preoccupied for so long with Panama, Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa, and recently with a few dozen fighter airplanes to Saudi Arabia that it has scarcely had sufficient time to concentrate on the critical immediate problems of Japan and Europe, let alone the coming problems of China and India, Southeast Asia and Latin America, where almost a majority of the human race is living in poverty while the nations of the world spend almost \$300 billion a year on military arms.

Fortunately, President Carter is beginning to turn his attention to these larger questions. This new

movement toward Asia is not really a personal issue between Vance and Brzezinski, or between the administration and the pro-Israel members of Congress, though there are clearly conflicts between them over priorities.

The main thing is that Asia is clearly critical to the establishment of a world order, and after a period of neglect, Washington is beginning to give it a proper place in planning for the last quarter of the century. (I said in this space the other day that Senator Jackson of Washington met privately with Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan of Israel to discuss Middle East problems, together with several other senators. But I was wrong. The Israeli Embassy had him on the list, but he did not attend the meeting.)

'Capitalism' Worries Chinese

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The restoration of capitalism in China has become a political issue in the Peking leadership debate. Vice-premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who is the main driving force behind the program to modernize China, has found it necessary to denounce the "absurd claim" that the country's modernization would lead to the restoration of capitalism. Teng attributed the claim to the radicals who were expelled from the leadership after the death of Mao. But a speech made by party chairman Hua Kuo-feng last month suggests that he too entertains misgivings about some of the modernization plans, and that Teng was really replying to him.

Both Hua and Teng uttered the ritual condemnations of the radical "Gang of Four" which are now an obligatory part of every speech made in China, but Hua managed to do so in a way which revived some of the radicals' charges against Teng. One of their strongest complaints was that Teng's call for trade and contacts with the West could lead to the capitalist enslavement of China. Teng used to argue back that without such trade and contacts, the modernization program stood little chance of success. Hua has now taken it upon himself to reply to Teng — without naming him, of course — in almost exactly the same words that were once used against Teng by the radicals.

Hua said that "we have always opposed the slavish philosophy which holds that anything foreign is good and that nothing Chinese is any good." He also echoed the radicals when he denounced those who "fancy that even the moon looks better over foreign lands, and that China can only creep along in the wake of other countries." Like the radicals, Hua was appealing to Chinese nationalist sentiment. "We Chinese have a head and two hands just like the others and are no more stupid than they are." But he was not saying that China should have to truck with the West, as the radicals used to say. He was all for learning from the West, so long as this was done critically and analytically, but insisted that in doing so China must uphold its "independence and self-reliance."

'Blind Opposition'

Teng might have been replying directly to Hua when he said that, "of course," China must follow a policy of independence and self-reliance, "but independence does not mean shutting the door on the world, nor does self-reliance mean blind opposition to everything foreign." On the surface, the two appear to agree in stressing the need to learn from other countries, but the way in which they present their arguments suggests that Teng wants to go much further in opening China to the West, while Hua fears that too big an opening could endanger the Communist system.

Hua is all for modernization, too. But he implies that the technocrat is so preoccupied with bringing about the rapid modernization of China, regardless of politics and ideology, that he poses a threat to the survival of socialism.

This threat is implicit not only in Teng's belief that China must acquire whatever it can from the West in the way of technology and industrial know-how, but also in his other views. He believes, for instance, that the economy must be reformed so that it takes full ac-

count of the need for material incentives both for individual workers, and for the factories. Undue stress on material incentives has always been regarded by Communists as a deviation which could lead right back to capitalism. It has received its fullest expression in Tito's Yugoslavia, and Teng has recently sent a delegation to Belgrade to study the Yugoslav system.

'Only Way Out'

It is against this background that one should read Hua's recent speech in which he insisted that "what we want is socialist modernization" and not the capitalist or the revisionist variety which, he implied, was wanted by certain people in China. This led him to emphasize that "socialism is the only way out for China," almost as if he were replying to those whose proposals suggested some other way out. To achieve modernization it was necessary to continue the revolution, he said, and this meant "sticking to the socialist road." He insisted that "only by persevering in socialist revolution" could modernization be furthered.

Was this a simple statement of his socialist faith, or was it an attack on his revisionist colleagues in the leadership? The answer is provided by the People's Daily, which in a commentary on Hua's speech, left no doubt of the alarm with which some members of the leadership viewed Teng's innovations. "We must cling to the socialist road," it said, for "going astray will spell the end of the party and the state." The paper also revived the terminology once used by the Gang of Four to say that to go astray would reduce China "to a colony or semi-colony of the social-imperialists and imperialists."

The differences between Hua and Teng were revealed most clearly in the speeches they both delivered to the national science conference which was held in Peking recently to give a boost to the modernization program. Teng took the revisionist view that China must do everything to encourage a small group of talented individuals in order to promote the most rapid development of science, while Hua insisted that only the broadest possible popular base would achieve that result. Teng emphasized the need to leave scientists free of party tutelage, while Hua stressed the party's role in promoting scientific progress. The differences between them were later underlined by Peking press commentators who took up sides on these and other issues.

Letters

'Cynicism'

It was interesting but even more distressing to see how Michael Adams, a leading light in the anti-Israel Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, never misses an opportunity to equate Israel with the Nazis, (HT, April 24).

There is absolutely no similarity between the Nazi attack on the Warsaw Ghetto and Israel's operation in southern Lebanon. The first was a brutal act of extermination inspired by an ideology which aimed at wiping the Jewish race from the face of the earth. The second was a conventional military operation undertaken by a sovereign state in legitimate self-defense, against a gang of terrorists which has constantly threatened her security.

The analogy between the two events which Michael Adams has

attempted to make can only be described as a most mean-spirited act of cynicism.

GEORGE GARAI,
Director of Information,
The Zionist Federation.
London.

Important Issues

While the Peking debate may be discerned only between the lines of the Chinese press, as was the debate between the left-wing radicals and the right-wing moderates before the death of Mao, the policies at issue now are as important as those in the earlier struggle. The defeat of the left extremists represented by the Gang of Four does not mean that the left as such no longer exists as a political force.

Hua is certainly to the left of Teng, and the debate between them is conducted in right-left terms. Teng knows that, at 74, he must win soon if his policies are to be established firmly enough to have a chance of outlasting him. If he does not prevail soon, the struggle may come out into the open, as it did after the death of Mao.

'Big Stuff'

Re the neutron bomb: Here is how I see it (from Monticq). The Russians secretly want us to employ the N. bomb so they can use theirs if they want to. But, if we don't put ours into service and they use theirs, we can retaliate with the only thing we have left — the big stuff, which shall their initiative.

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كلنا من الاصل



Scientist Replaces Papa Whooper

At left, ornithologist George Archibald begins his mating dance with Tex, an 11-year-old whooping crane, at the International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wis. Dr. Archibald goes through deep knee bends with arms extended in an attempt to stimulate Tex into producing more eggs like the one she laid last month (above), believed to be fertile. Since Tex was raised in a human environment, she does not respond well to the male whoopers at the ICF. So Dr. Archibald had her artificially inseminated in an effort to add to the 105 known whooping cranes in the world.

U.S. Board Lost Its Legality, Continues to Function

By T. R. Reid
WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP)—On Sept. 30, 1976, the Renegotiation Board, a 27-year-old U.S. agency that reviews federal contracts and recovers excessive profits from contractors, lost its legal authority to review contracts and recover profits.
Logic might dictate that the board, having lost the power to perform its sole functions, would cease to exist. Instead, the small agency has tenaciously clung to life.
The board's staff is about the same size as it was when the statute authorizing its operations expired 18 months ago. The agency last month issued regulations that expand its jurisdiction considerably. And in March it asked Congress for a 15-per-cent budget increase — to \$7.3 million — for fiscal year 1979.
The legal explanation for the agency's continued existence is that it is still plowing through a backlog of work acquired before its authority ended. The board's staff reports that it is making little progress in disposing of backlog contracts.
But the deeper reason is political. The Renegotiation Board has

Despite Mobutu's Promises Hopes of Reform Fade in Zaire

By John Darnton
KINSHASA, Zaire (NYT)—When President Mobutu Sese Seko returned here from the war in Shaba province last year, the government newspapers and radio promised that he was coming back "a different man."
He had been profoundly affected, it was said, by his experiences at the front. He had put aside his leopard-skin cap and carved walking stick for combat gear. He had subsisted on army rations. He had visited wounded soldiers in hospitals and talked with villagers, acquiring a first-hand understanding of the grievances that turned a minor insurgency by Katangese secessionists into a frontal attack upon his 12-year-old rule.
No sooner had the President driven through the capital streets in triumph, past cheering throngs that waved palm fronds and tossed shawls before his military jeep, than he began promising change. He would reform the army, revitalize the economy, open up the political structure — in short, institute so many major changes that it would be tantamount to a "structural coup d'etat."
Hope evaporates
Eleven months have passed, and changes there have been. But none has significantly altered the nature of Zaire's one-man government or the lives of its 25 million residents. The air of expectancy that things would be different — along with the talk of the "different Mobutu" — has disappeared.
The economy is still in shambles, the army is restive and demoralized, and popular discontent is mounting. The government is turning to sterner measures to root out potential opposition and discourage dissent.
In January troops were sent into Bandundu province, 300 miles east of the capital, to suppress a grassroots rebellion led by followers of the late Pierre Mulele, a populist leader of the early 1960s.
Last month 13 men were executed by firing squad after an eight-day "reason trial" here that grouped 84 defendants on charges ranging from plotting a coup to piracy, nonpolitical extortion. The political executions were the first to follow a public trial since 1966, and they were clearly intended as a warning to the growing ranks of the malcontented.
Solemn Warning
"I solemnly declare that, from now on, I will be without pity against all attempts of that kind," President Mobutu declared in announcing the executions. In the past, he said, executive mercy had been mistaken for weakness. But now "whoever tries again to use the sword will perish by the sword."
As promised, the President undertook a "restructuring" of the army, but it was far less sweeping than expected. Essentially, it confirmed the President as minister of defense and commander in chief and permanently assigned the somewhat better trained forces of the Kamanyola Division to Shaba province, where border raids by Katangese rebels are continuing but do not pose an immediate threat to the government.
More significantly, the army is being purged along tribal lines. Hundreds of officers and noncommissioned officers from Shaba, Bandundu and Kasai provinces, most of them members of the Luba tribe, are being ousted. Their loyalty is presumably suspect.
In the political sphere, many observers see behind the government's liberalization policy an effort to breathe new life into the sole political party, the Popular Revolutionary Movement. Twice last year President Mobutu dissolved his executive council, shuffling his ministers, and in the fall there were elections for local, regional and national offices.
The fairness of the young, according to many, was in inverse proportion to the importance of the



President Mobutu

"Perhaps one-quarter of the people in Kinshasa are working. Crime is up, students can't find jobs, even the cost of medicine is out of reach. It is all Mobutu's fault."
Such talk is not uncommon here. But diplomats and other interested parties point out that Mr. Mobutu has a political genius for articulating — if not acting upon — the grievances of the people, that he employs a strong security force and that no organized opposition exists within the country.

Power Struggle Believed Behind Amin Shakeup

KAMPALA, May 3 (UPI)—President Idi Amin today took control of two more ministries and purged another key police official in what appeared to be an attempt to consolidate power.
Marshal Amin, who last week took charge of Uganda's police and prisons service, today took over the Foreign Ministry and Ministry of Information and Tourism. He already held the Health and Internal Affairs portfolios.
He also announced the firing of Ali Toweli, the director of training for the police. On Monday, he dismissed Col. Nasur, commander of his elite "suicide regiment" based in the city of Masaka.
Both men are believed to have been "hit men" for Marshal Amin. Longtime Uganda watchers believe that the changes point to a high level power struggle, but with Marshal Amin firmly in control — at least for the moment.

Indonesian Poet Held for Recital

JAKARTA, May 3 (AP)—Authorities have detained W.S. Rendra, a leading Indonesian poet and actor, on charges of inciting the people against the government with his poetry readings. Adm. Sudomo, commander of the security and order command, said today.
Last week, five bombs exploded and injured three persons at the open theater of the Cultural Center of Taman Ismail Marzuki here while Mr. Rendra was reading his poetry before an audience of about 5,500.
Mr. Rendra was not arrested in connection with the bombings, but rather because authorities considered his poetry readings as an extension of the anti-government student campaigns that have been suppressed.
Saudis to Aid Djibouti
DJILOUTI, May 3 (Reuters)—Saudi Arabia will grant \$60 million worth of aid to Djibouti, a high Saudi official said here yesterday.



Putting a quart... ..into a pint pot.

BMW cars vary in body shape, engine size, and performance, but they all share the same high quality concept. Even the most compact models have the same technical sophistication and solidity as the big BMWs, in their power units and chassis, their active safety and handling, and the systematic adoption of passive safety measures. So a BMW of the 3 Series is merely a compressed version of the models in the international luxury class. In its own class, it is a smaller big car, and not as is the case with many of its competitors, a bigger small car.

The remarkable success of this design principle is obviously not due to a lack of competition, but rather to many customers' reluctance to accept pretension as a substitute for quality.

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BMW — Sheer driving pleasure



In Rome Logan Leeson



In Paris



In London

Street Watching in London, Paris and Rome

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 3 (IHT)—In fashion today, what goes on in the streets is as important, if not more so, than collections on the runway.

For young women all over the world have a way of picking up ideas and putting them together in such a personal and original way that they are watched and followed by topnotch designers. The messages they send can of-

ten be found months later on the racks.

Each big city has a different fashion atmosphere because the girls themselves vary. In London, where people leave you strictly alone, British girls have a tendency to go all out without caring. They show great individuality, wearing long or short

whenever they please and often end up launching new styles by just being their own wild selves.

In Paris, the girls are also strongly fashion-conscious but definitely more conservative. Strange as this may sound, the French will often be the last to adopt outlandish styles that may have started in Paris.

In Rome or Milan, the girls are different again. They follow fashion closely but insist on looking glamorous as well, a detail that both French and British girls often neglect.

In any event, the street fashions have become so important that people in the business now allow at least a couple of extra days in each capital they visit to give themselves time to do the rounds of boutiques and see what the girls are doing down on Main Street.

FASHION

Smithsonian Spikes Its Collection of Rail History

By Donald Sanders

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP)—One of the famous spikes in U.S. transcontinental railroad history, marking completion of a section in Arizona in 1869, is on display in the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology.

The spike is on loan from the Museum of the City of New York. It is displayed near a replica of the more famous golden spike, the final one driven to support the rails of the transcontinental line. The original golden spike is on display at Stanford University in California.

The Arizona spike and an accompanying sign are the newest additions to the museum's Railroad Hall, which traces the history of railroading through displays of full-sized locomotives, passenger cars and scale models.

Plans for a transcontinental line began early in U.S. railroad history. A northwestern route was projected in the 1840s, a plan to be followed by more detailed federal studies.

Support for the project led to the Pacific Railway Act of 1862, which provided land grants and construction funds repayable in reduced tariffs on federal shipments. Construction began the following year.

The Central Pacific Railroad began building eastward from Sacramento, and the Union Pacific, to the west from Omaha. There was

little progress until the Civil War ended, however.

Then the project went forward, with crews laying up to 10 miles of track a day. The east and west lines were completed at Promontory, Utah, just north of Salt Lake City.

1 Killed, 12 Escape

2 Swiss Avalanches

CHUR, Switzerland, May 3 (AP)—A West German died in an avalanche while 12 skiers escaped in a second snow slide in the Grisons area yesterday.

The German was swept off by the first slide in the Aversal Valley. The 12 men surprised by the second avalanche on the Piz Bivol mountain all remained on top of the snow and escaped without help.

In May, 1869. It was there that the "golden spike" ceremony took place.

The Arizona spike is made of iron, silver and gold. It was one of four presentation spikes used in a 1869 ceremony and was presented by Arizona Gov. A.K.P. Safford to the Union Pacific Railroad, a tribute from the state.

Engraved with graceful borders, it is inscribed: "Ribbed with iron, clad in silver and crowned with gold, Arizona presents her offering to the enterprise that has banded a continent, dictated a pathway to commerce."

After the ceremony the spike was acquired by Sidney Dillon, a director of the Union Pacific Railroad Co. The spike remained in the Dillon family until an heir donated it to the New York museum.

Where Did Man First Sniff Out the Ancient Onion?

THE ONION is a lily, but so are asparagus, the tulip, the asphodel, the yucca and the red-hot poker. Break down the Liliaceae family into its various tribes and one of them turns out to be the Allioideae, whose largest genus is Allium, with about 325 species, of which some 70 are natives of North America. Here we are on familiar ground, odorously surrounded by a group of plants well known in the kitchen, whose most conspicuous shared characteristic is strength of smell and taste—leeks, shallots, scallions, garlic and, of course, onions.

The onion's place of origin is a mystery, and we are not aided in the attempt to discover it by the fact that it is such an old food. It was already being cultivated by prehistoric man and it must already have been an old food then, for onions were being eaten by men (or pre-men) when they were still in the collecting stage, which preceded the pastoral and agricultural stages.

Where was it sniffed out first? Most theories put it somewhere in Asia-Persia and Baluchistan, says Edward Sturtevant's "Edible Plants of the World"; southern Russia, says Dr. Antonio Targioni-Tozzetti, which could mean either Asia or Europe or both. The "Oxford Book of Food Plants" chooses the soundest ground of all: The onion, it says, is of uncertain origin.

The detective story of the onion's origin might be attacked from another angle: Which is the first onion, and where did it come from? At least two authorities, Targioni-Tozzetti and Sturtevant, think that the ancestor of all onions may have been *Allium fistulosum*, alias the cibol, the two-bladed onion, or the Welsh onion, because it seems to be a primitive form of this vegetable that has not yet learned how to form a bulb. The bottom part of its stem thickens, but remains elongated; it is eaten raw with the adjacent part of the stem, in salads, like the scallion.

"Welsh" Is "Foreign"

If this is really the ancestor of all onions, their origin would seem to be pointed out for us by one of its names—the Welsh onion. Alas, no. The Welsh onion is not Welsh. It was introduced into the British Isles in 1692, and has never since been much cultivated in Wales. "Welsh" is a corruption of a German word meaning "foreign," which was given it in Central Eu-

rope when it first arrived there at the end of the Middle Ages—from where? From eastern Asia, says "The Oxford Book of Food Plants," adding that this is also the home of the closely related *Allium altaicum*, and that since prehistoric times it has been the principal garden onion of China and Japan.

There is another onion, however, which, so far as I know, has never been nominated as the sire of all onions, and which comes from an area where no one has ever thought of locating the birthplace of this vegetable; it seems, nevertheless, even more primitive than the Welsh onion. The Welsh onion had not learned now to form a bulb; this one had not learned how to form seeds—or, more exactly, we surprise it in the act of learning how to manage this relatively sophisticated method of reproduction.

Other onions send up a central stalk at whose summit a good-sized sphere develops, composed of tiny flowers which give way to seeds. But in this onion the globe is formed of tiny bulbs (bulbils) which, when planted, produce the new onion plants just as seeds do.

This plant is called the tree onion, the top onion, the Catawissa

onion or the Egyptian onion. From Egypt? Apparently not: It does not seem to have been known either in Egypt or anywhere else in the Old World until, in 1587, Jacques Dalechamps came across an onion of a type he had never seen before and recorded his astonishment that it had minute bulbs where seeds should have been. Where had it come from? The year 1587 was not too early for an isolated specimen to have wandered in from America. Catawissa sounds like an American Indian name and the tree onion has been classified as *Allium canadense*, because on its first official introduction into Europe, in Britain in 1820, it came from Canada. It grows wild in America and so does the Welsh onion.

Can it be that the place of origin of the onion is not Asia, where it has been placed for centuries, but North America, where the first onion, just learning to bear seeds, gave rise to the second onion, just learning to form a bulb, and from which the second onion reached eastern Asia (the part of that continent closest to America) in the already cultivated form given it by American Indians?

There are many other native

onions in the United States, at least one species in every one of the 48 contiguous states, all of them edible.

The Spaniards in Mexico were at first disinclined to believe that a vegetable so familiar to them at home could be found in this exotic setting. However, Bernal Diaz, chronicler of the Cortez expedition, reported about 1520 that he had smelled onion on wood worked by the Indians, for instance, on arrow shafts. Cortez himself saw what he took for onions on his way to Tenochtitlan. Humboldt says they were known to the Aztecs under the name of *camacul*.

One early explorer who would have been in no doubt about the existence of onions in America was Pere Marquette. He wrote that in 1624, when he journeyed from Green Bay to the southern shore of Lake Michigan, he was saved from starvation by eating the only food available, wild onions. Their abundance in this region is recalled to us by a name which appears on our maps today. American Indians expanded the meaning of their word for "strong, powerful" to cover the odor of onions. The word was *chicogo*.

—Waverley Root

Swallowed a Diamond Ring

Theft Suspect Didn't Take It With Him

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—A jewel-theft suspect died last week with a secret inside him, but was not allowed to take it to the grave.

The secret, a 4-karat diamond ring that had been reported stolen more than a year ago, was found in his small intestine during an autopsy and was returned yesterday to its owner, Danaus, Ltd. of Fifth Avenue.

Peter Lazaros, whom authorities once described as a "one-man crime wave," died last Friday in Pontiac, Mich., of causes yet to be determined. The recovered ring, which featured two emerald-cut diamonds set in platinum and is valued at \$35,000, bore the hallmark of Bulgari of Rome, a well-known designer of jewelry. Police and FBI traced the ring to Bulgari's Pierre Hotel outlet here, which is operated by Danaus.

The ring was apparently one of a

number that Danaus employees showed Lazaros, who had a penchant for high living, in his room at the Pierre Jan. 19, 1977. After inspecting the jewelry, authorities say Lazaros rejected them all and dismissed the jeweler.

"After the employees returned to the store and made a check of their display, they realized one of the diamonds was missing," said L. Brooks Patterson, the Oakland County, Mich., prosecutor.

Threatened Suit

The jeweler confronted Lazaros with the loss. Patterson said, but he threatened to file a lawsuit if they pursued the matter further. The firm then filed an insurance claim with Lloyd's of London, which, an employee said yesterday, "settled promptly and generously" for \$17,000, the ring's resale value.

A representative of the store recovered the ring yesterday in Michigan and flew with it to New York.

Because the attorney for Danaus anticipates a possible claim by Lazaros's heirs, he has asked executives of the firm not to comment. But the attorney, Carl Goldstein, said, "The subject ring is the property of my client. It is our ring."

Lazaros, who was 44 years old and had a history of heart trouble, was convicted of perjury in 1971 after failing to substantiate charges he made of payoffs by organized crime figures to public officials in Detroit. He was jailed April 13 to await trial on 10 counts alleging participation in bank swindles and schemes to defraud individuals.

Authorities theorize that Lazaros swallowed the ring when he was arrested more than two weeks ago. When it passed through his system after a day or two, he would retrieve it and swallow it again to keep it from law enforcement officers.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 3 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"The Last Waltz," directed by Martin Scorsese, is the record of a 1976 concert given by the rock group the Band in a farewell performance. Jane Maslin says, "However definite the show's raison d'être may have been, its spirit remains strangely ambiguous." The songs are interspersed with interviews about the group's better days, but "when the film tries to milk too much from every sign of wear and tear, it comes dangerously close to self-pity and self-importance."

Maslin adds, "Mr. Scorsese's efforts to stir up a distinct visual style for the film, a style that might somehow have compensated for the curious lack of sentiment that marks all but the film's last half hour, are so halfhearted and sporadic they become almost maddening."

"F.I.S.T.," starring Sylvester Stallone in a story about a fictitious labor union based on the Teamsters and the United Mine Workers, is "a compelling demonstration of a kind of power manipulation that is as integral to big capital as it is to big labor," Vincent Canby says. Stallone plays the head of the union "with brute power and arrogance that are convincing, but with little of the shrewdness, charm and murderous cynicism" that made

Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa so "successful and such popular copy for so many years." Canby calls the rest of the cast "excellent," including Melinda Dillon, David Huffman and Rod Steiger. The screenplay, written by Joe Eszterhas and Stallone, "is not great," but the film "benefits from the accumulation of small ordinary detail that from any particular wit or inspiration of vision."

Plays

"Fifth of July," written by Lanford Wilson, "reflects upon what the '70s have done to the '60s," Richard Eder says. The question asked is what happened to the impassioned spirit of the flower children? Wilson has assembled a houseful of former companions from the radical days of the '60s in a decaying Southern estate. They include a veteran whose legs were blown off in Vietnam, a spoiled rich girl, a 13-year-old and a totally ignorant pop singer. "Wilson has assembled a stageful of luminous freaks. Some of them are tiresome and familiar, but several have a delicate sharpness and some real force. Not enough, though, to beat a whole message about our times." Eder says that under Marshall Mason's direction, "the acting is often effective but always exaggerated. None has the repose or even the silence that might make them believably human." The cast includes William Hurt, Nancy Snyder and Danton Stone.

"The best selling novel is now the triumphant new film"

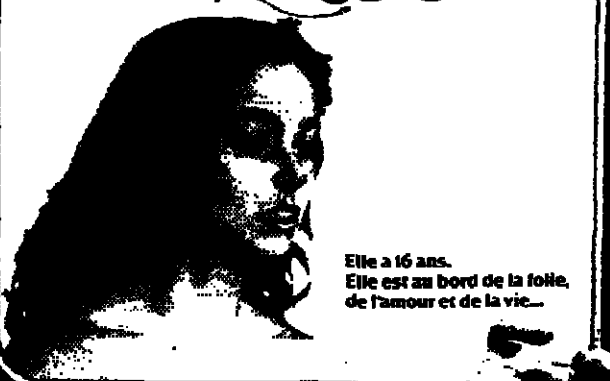
Portis: Original Version

Bysaces Cinema—Vendôme—U.G.C. Odeon—The 3 Murat.

I NEVER PROMISED YOU A ROSE GARDEN

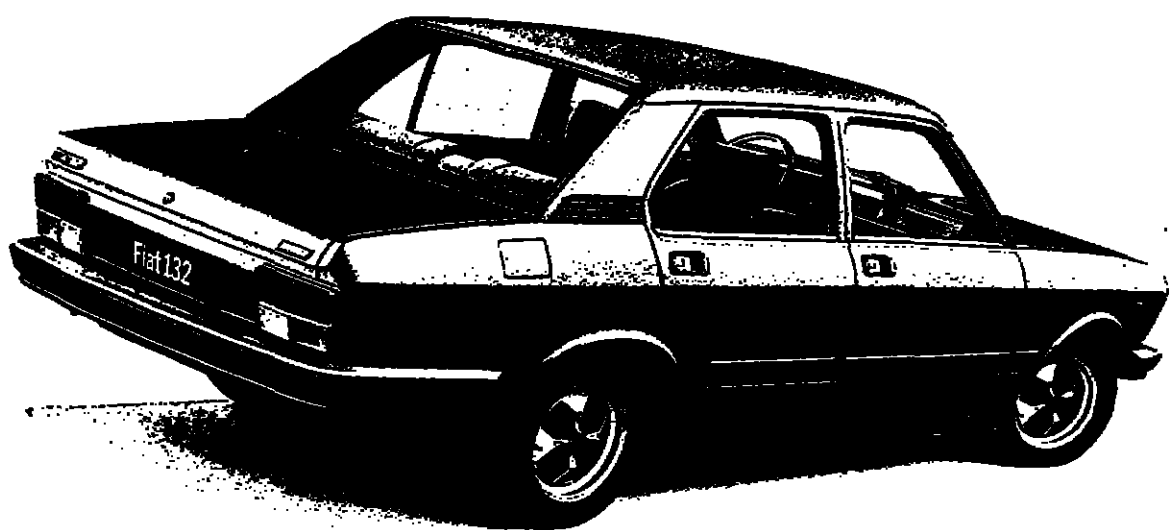
Claude Boust présente
"Un film bouleversant prodigieusement interprété."

JAMAIS
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Social Science Research Council (UK)

Applications are invited from individuals with considerable research and research management experience in ethnic relations or related fields to fill the above post on a full-time basis, following the return of the present Director, Professor Michael Banton, to full-time University work in August 1978.

The Unit has been in existence for eight years at the University of Bristol. Its future location, which will be in an academic institution in the United Kingdom, will be determined after discussions with the new Director.

Salary will be in the range for University Professors and the Council has its own non-contributory superannuation scheme. An appointment on secondment would be considered.

Further details may be obtained from Mr. David Farmer at the Social Science Research Council (UK), 1 Temple Avenue, London EC4Y 0BD, United Kingdom, to whom applications should be submitted by 31st May, 1978.

Social Science Research Council

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30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						287 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						462 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						288 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						463 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						289 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						464 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						290 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						465 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						291 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						466 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						292 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						467 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5.8	3	13%	13%						293 264 INTT 2	4.5	710	31%	30%	-						468 298 MACC 1.50	1.315	58	40	39	39	-												
30 21 219 GWR 3.27	5																																						

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

April 20, 1978

100,000 UNITS



\$100,000,000 9⁵/₈% SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES DUE 1998

500,000 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

Each Unit consists of one 9% Subordinated Debenture due 1998 in the principal amount of \$1,000 and 5 shares of Common Stock, \$1 par value. The Debentures and Common Stock will not be separately transferable prior to May 26, 1978, or such earlier date as may be determined by Itel with the consent of the Representative of the Underwriters.

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
Incorporated

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields <small>Incorporated</small>	Drexel Burnham Lambert <small>Incorporated</small>	Goldman, Sachs & Co.
E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb <small>Incorporated</small>
Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co.	Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group <small>Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated</small>	
Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>	Salomon Brothers	Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Warburg Paribas Becker <small>Incorporated</small>	Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Daiwa Securities America Inc.	New Court Securities Corporation	
The Nikko Securities Co. <small>International, Inc.</small>	Nomura Securities International, Inc.	
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Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked \$

21/0

Yld.	P/E	Sts.			Close Prev			17 Month			Sts.			Close		
		High	Low	Qtr.	High	Low	Qtr.	High	Low	Div.	High	Low	Qtr.	High	Low	Qtr.
3.72	18	290	102%	103%	103%	31%	24	WheatA	1.40	3.0	9	31%	31	31		
4.8	9.1	29	102%	103%	103%	31%	24	WheatB	1.40	4.7	267	28%	29%	29%	29%	29%
5.2	9.8	4	12	25%	25%	25%	19%	19%	WheatC	1.176	18	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
5.6	10.2	24	102%	103%	103%	31%	24	WheatD	1.40	5.6	18	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
5.6	4.5	24	102%	103%	103%	31%	24	WheatE	1.40	4.8	8	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatF	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatG	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatH	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatI	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatJ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatK	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatL	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatM	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatN	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatO	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatP	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatQ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatR	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatS	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatT	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatU	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatV	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatW	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatX	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatY	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatZ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAA	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAB	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAC	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAD	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAE	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAF	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAG	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAH	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAI	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAJ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAK	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAL	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAM	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAN	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAO	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAP	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAQ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAR	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAS	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAT	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAU	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAV	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAW	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAX	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAY	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatAZ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBA	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBB	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBC	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBD	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBE	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBF	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBG	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBH	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBI	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBJ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBK	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBL	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBM	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBN	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBO	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBP	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBQ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBR	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBS	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBT	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBU	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBV	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBW	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBX	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBY	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatBZ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCA	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCB	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCC	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCD	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCE	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCF	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCG	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCH	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCI	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCJ	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCK	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCL	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCM	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCN	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCO	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCP	1.40	5.8	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
5.8	5.1	6	125	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	WheatCQ							

11 1/4	4 1/2 Whitefriar	291	17 1/2	11 1/4	17 1/2
12	4 1/4 Whitefriar .10m	29	17 1/2	11 1/4	17 1/2
18 1/2	13 1/4 Wickes .92	5.5	7	22 1/2	17 1/2

9%	6 1/2	Whitely	.40	4.1	10	333	10%	9%	9%
25%	14 1/2	Williams	1	5.3	10	717	10%	18	18%

[illegible]

ments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

c—Liquidating dividend, e—Declared or paid in preceding

[illegible]

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results of the *in vitro* studies.

[illegible]

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.; cents per

+1.05	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.10	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.15	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.20	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.25	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.30	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.35	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.40	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.45	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.50	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.55	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.60	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.65	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.70	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.75	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.80	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.85	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.90	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+1.95	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.00	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.05	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.10	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.15	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.20	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.25	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.30	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.35	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.40	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.45	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.50	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.55	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.60	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.65	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.70	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.75	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.80	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.85	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.90	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+2.95	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.00	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.05	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.10	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.15	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.20	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.25	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.30	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.35	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.40	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.45	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.50	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.55	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.60	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.65	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.70	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.75	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.80	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.85	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.90	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+3.95	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.00	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.05	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.10	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.15	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.20	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.25	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.30	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.35	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.40	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.45	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.50	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.55	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.60	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.65	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.70	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.75	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.80	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.85	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.90	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+4.95	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.00	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.05	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.10	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.15	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.20	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.25	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.30	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.35	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.40	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.45	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.50	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.55	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.60	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.65	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.70	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.75	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.80	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.85	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.90	Sept	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jul	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+5.95	Oct	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Aug	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.00	Nov	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Sept	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.05	Dec	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Oct	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.10	Jan	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Nov	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.15	Feb	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Dec	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.20	Mar	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jan	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.25	Apr	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Feb	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.30	May	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Mar	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.35	Jun	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Apr	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.40	Jul	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	May	59.20	59.80	59.40	59.60
+6.45	Aug	72.28	74.70	72.90	72.30	-1.50	Jun</				

53.17	+	.70	Aug	618.00	620.00	614.90	614.90
53.25	+	.15					
53.37	+	.30					
53.42	+	.00					
				Sales Tax: 7,432 cont			

53.82	+	.37	
54.35	+	.10	
54.72	+	.72	

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42.10	—	.30	Am Stand	Fia Gas	Phila Sub
45.75	—	.80	AmStd p/A	GCA Corp	PhilVan
			Armco SH	Gen Cinema	RoA 2.25
			Amco Corp	Glenns Wks	RelGrp

49.30	+	.05	Avco Corp	Greenwich	Richards
57.05	-	1.75	Avco Corp pf	GlobeUn	Rite Aid
			Avco 4.20pf	Handlamp	

[illegible]

	Cons Mills	MBPX L Cp	Triana P
	Consolm Cp	MacAndFa	Trent Ce
Close	Cont Air Lin	Malone Hyd	UnidNuc
Chg	Consolidat	Marshall	US Tobac

5146 +0.0037	CoreInd	McDonough	UnivLeaf
5277 +0.0000	Cox Bdct	Meredith Co	Vermode

[illegible]

554 □ + 0.0016	Curr Income DaytPL pfd	MarPS Zelfr NerInd PS
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 $0.0215 + 0.0015$

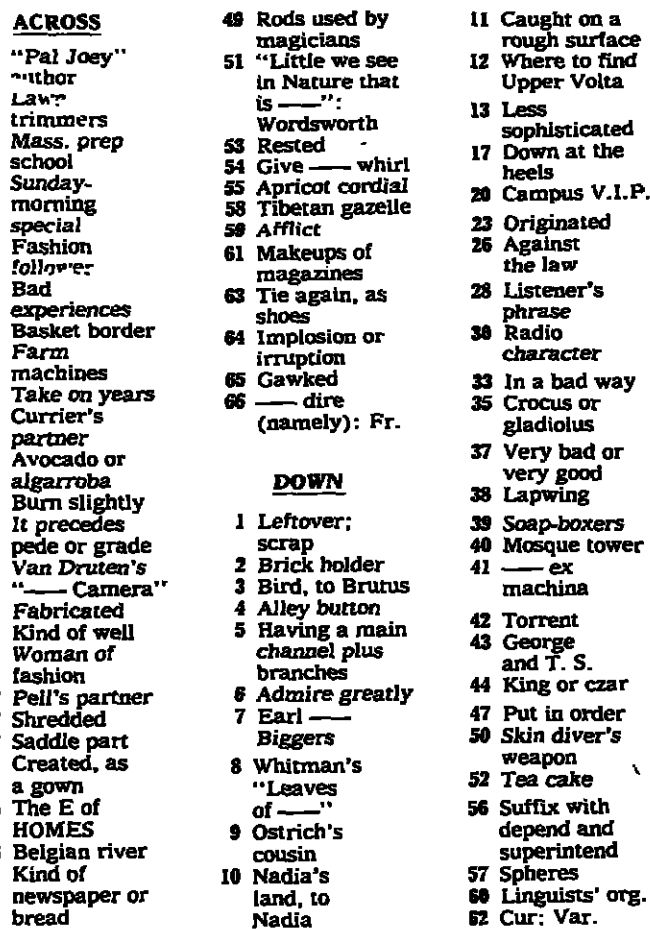
Sept	1,210.00	1,211.00	1,401.00	1,401.00
Oct	1,276.00	1,280.00	1,476.00	1,480.00
Nov	1,342.00	1,346.00	1,542.00	1,546.00
Dec	1,408.00	1,412.00	1,608.00	1,612.00
Jan	1,474.00	1,478.00	1,674.00	1,678.00
Feb	1,540.00	1,544.00	1,740.00	1,744.00
Mar	1,606.00	1,610.00	1,806.00	1,810.00
Apr	1,672.00	1,676.00	1,872.00	1,876.00
May	1,738.00	1,742.00	1,938.00	1,942.00
Jun	1,804.00	1,808.00	2,004.00	2,008.00
Jul	1,870.00	1,874.00	2,070.00	2,074.00
Aug	1,936.00	1,940.00	2,136.00	2,140.00
Sep	2,002.00	2,006.00	2,202.00	2,206.00
Oct	2,068.00	2,072.00	2,268.00	2,272.00
Nov	2,134.00	2,138.00	2,334.00	2,338.00
Dec	2,200.00	2,204.00	2,400.00	2,404.00
Jan	2,266.00	2,270.00	2,466.00	2,470.00
Feb	2,332.00	2,336.00	2,532.00	2,536.00
Mar	2,398.00	2,402.00	2,598.00	2,602.00
Apr	2,464.00	2,468.00	2,664.00	2,668.00
May	2,530.00	2,534.00	2,730.00	2,734.00
Jun	2,596.00	2,600.00	2,796.00	2,800.00
Jul	2,662.00	2,666.00	2,862.00	2,866.00
Aug	2,728.00	2,732.00	2,928.00	2,932.00
Sep	2,794.00	2,798.00	2,994.00	2,998.00
Oct	2,860.00	2,864.00	3,060.00	3,064.00
Nov	2,926.00	2,930.00	3,126.00	3,130.00
Dec	2,992.00	2,996.00	3,192.00	3,196.00
Jan	3,058.00	3,062.00	3,258.00	3,262.00
Feb	3,124.00	3,128.00	3,324.00	3,328.00
Mar	3,190.00	3,194.00	3,390.00	3,394.00
Apr	3,256.00	3,260.00	3,456.00	3,460.00
May	3,322.00	3,326.00	3,522.00	3,526.00
Jun	3,388.00	3,392.00	3,588.00	3,592.00
Jul	3,454.00	3,458.00	3,654.00	3,658.00
Aug	3,520.00	3,524.00	3,720.00	3,724.00
Sep	3,586.00	3,590.00	3,786.00	3,790.00
Oct	3,652.00	3,656.00	3,852.00	3,856.00
Nov	3,718.00	3,722.00	3,918.00	3,922.00
Dec	3,784.00	3,788.00	3,984.00	3,988.00
Jan	3,850.00	3,854.00	4,050.00	4,054.00
Feb	3,916.00	3,920.00	4,116.00	4,120.00
Mar	3,982.00	3,986.00	4,182.00	4,186.00
Apr	4,048.00	4,052.00	4,248.00	4,252.00
May	4,114.00	4,118.00	4,314.00	4,318.00
Jun	4,180.00	4,184.00	4,380.00	4,384.00
Jul	4,246.00	4,250.00	4,446.00	4,450.00
Aug	4,312.00	4,316.00	4,512.00	4,516.00
Sep	4,378.00	4,382.00	4,578.00	4,582.00
Oct	4,444.00	4,448.00	4,644.00	4,648.00
Nov	4,510.00	4,514.00	4,710.00	4,714.00
Dec	4,576.00	4,580.00	4,776.00	4,780.00
Jan	4,642.00	4,646.00	4,842.00	4,846.00
Feb	4,708.00	4,712.00	4,908.00	4,912.00
Mar	4,774.00	4,778.00	4,974.00	4,978.00
Apr	4,840.00	4,844.00	5,040.00	5,044.00
May	4,906.00	4,910.00	5,106.00	5,110.00
Jun	4,972.00	4,976.00	5,172.00	5,176.00
Jul	5,038.00	5,042.00	5,238.00	5,242.00
Aug	5,104.00	5,108.00	5,304.00	5,308.00
Sep	5,170.00	5,174.00	5,370.00	5,374.00
Oct	5,236.00	5,240.00	5,436.00	5,440.00
Nov	5,302.00	5,306.00	5,502.00	5,506.00
Dec	5,368.00	5,372.00	5,568.00	5,572.00

5050 unch. | redeemed at 102 Aug. 10.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1037.

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

—By Eugene T. Maleska



ALGARVE	C	F	Overcast	MADRID	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	20	19	Rain	MAJAI	27	31	Sunny
ANKARA	18	20	Cloudy	MALAN	27	31	Cloudy
ATHENS	22	22	Cloudy	MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	31	Cloudy	MOSCOW	9	48	Cloudy
BELGRADE	18	21	Cloudy	MUNICH	12	53	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	27	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Clear
BRUSSELS	13	55	Cloudy	NICE	17	62	Clear
BUCHAREST	15	55	Overcast	OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	50	Overcast	PARIS	18	64	Clear
CASABLANCA	16	62	Overcast	PRAGUE	12	53	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Clear	ROME	18	54	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	15	55	Overcast	SOFIA	11	52	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	N.A.
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEHRAN	3	33	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	52	Overcast	TOKYO	23	53	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	Overcast	TUNIS	25	77	Clear
GENEVA	15	57	Clear	VIENNA	18	53	Showery
HAGUE	13	53	Clear	WARSAW	17	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	16	64	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	16	63	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Overcast	ZURICH	14	57	Clear
LISBON	15	59	Overcast				
LONDON	14	50	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	15	58	Cloudy				

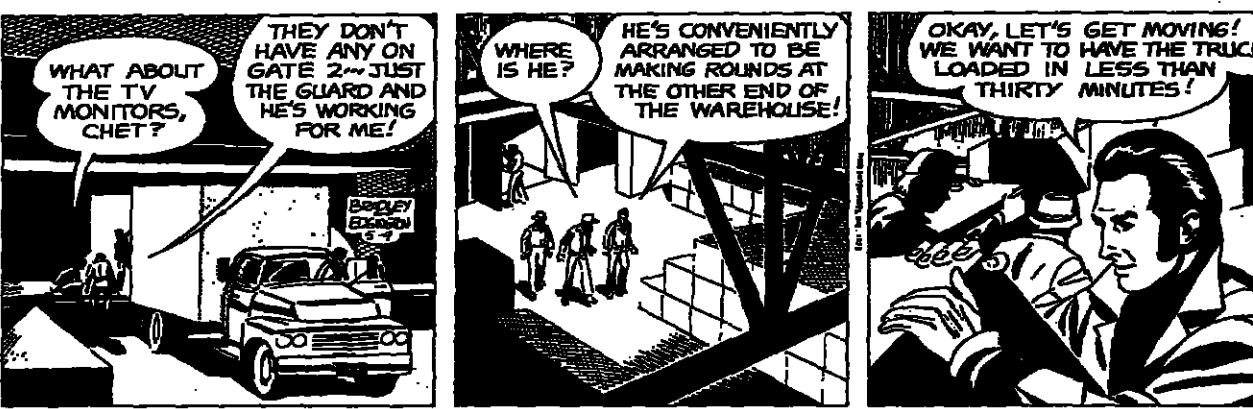
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada of GAT; all others of 1200 GAT.)

ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the BSE: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

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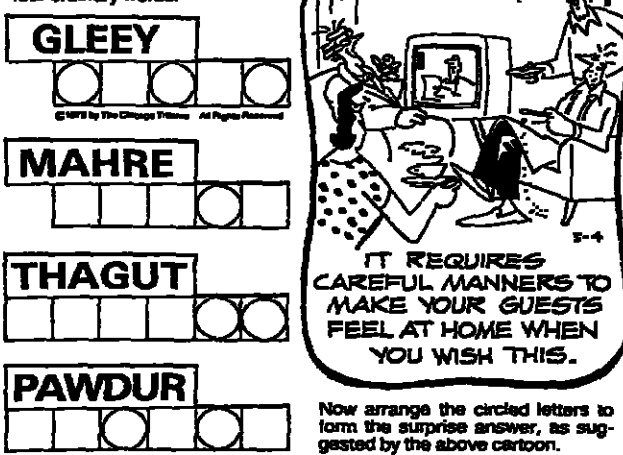
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THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

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 (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: **BLOOD SHAKY ANYHOW HANGER**
Answer: What the "ham" actor tried to do, so it
seems: **"HOG" THE SHOW**

MAHLER

The Man and His Music
By Egon Gartenberg. 406 pp. Schirmer. \$15.

Reviewed by Donal Henahan

THE IDEA that great art breeds best in decaying soil is debatable, but the remarkable efflorescence of culture that took place in Vienna around the turn of the century argues powerfully for the validity of that Spenglerian notion. With the Austro-Hungarian empire disintegrating and tumbling around their ears, Vienna's artists found it was blossom time for them. Just to rattle the chains of fate, the city was the nexus of the intellectual activity: Loos, Klimt, Kokoschka, Schindler, Reinhardt, Zweig, Groppius, Werfel, Schöenberg, Berg, Webern, Freud, Perner, Hanslick, Hofmannsthal, Wolf, Roller, Nietzsche and Joachim.

And caught up in the excitement was Gustav Mahler, who in some ways summed up the era's artistic ferment and social schizophrenia. One of the virtues of Egon Gartenberg's "Mahler: The Man and His Music" is that it is a superb biography of Mahler available in English, is that it shows the intimate connection of the composer's disturbed early life with the insights

that his greatest works provide.

For Mahler's life was a paradigm of the whole decaying city of Vienna. He was continually in danger of being torn apart by the pressures of his artistic and social obligations, and by the wild horrors of his own inner conflicts. For the most part, Mahler's psyche has been thoroughly mapped out. His eccentric and gifted wife, Alma, wrote end-

Opened again for discussion is Mahler's controversial turn to Roman Catholicism: Was it out of concern for his career, or a cynical maneuvering to become head of the Vienna State Opera? (Only Catholics could hold state positions in Austria at this time.) Any real Mahler admirer, of course, will either accept his stated reasons or dismiss them as the self-serving verbiage of a man whose religious views were deeply

lessly about him after his death, and so did such friends as Natalie Bauer-Lechner in Brno, Walter Richard Specht, Guido Adler and Ernst Krasselt in Vienna. The latter's opinion has been explored in documentary detail by Henri-Louis de La Grange, whose second volume in a huge biography is expected any year now.

Bur. Gartenberg, with an Austri-

Gartenberg divides his book into three parts. The first is devoted to the man and his life, the second is a pictorial biography and the last consists of discussions of the works—program notes really. It all adds up to a well-rounded effort and should serve many readers, at least until Henri-Louis de La Grange issues his second volume.

the aspiration of these groups was not only socialist and anti-Hapsburg but pan-Germanic. Like many Jews of the time, Mahler apparently could imagine no rozier future for Europe than to be dominated by German culture.

In hindsight, this seems to us a prevision of the Third Reich. "Yet," says Gartenberg, "it would be a mistake to categorize Mahler along nationalistic lines. Like the emperors that harbored him, he was

neither narrowly German, narrowly Bohemian, nor narrowly Jewish. He was Austrian, an indefinable mixture. . . . He belonged to a strange nation "which had attracted so many before Mahler [and was to attract many after] because of its intellectual climate, relaxed mode of living and artistic history."

But Mahler's fate was not to feel at home in the relaxed milieu of Vienna. "I am thrice homeless," he once said. "As a Bohemian in Austria, as an Austrian among Germans, and as a Jew throughout the world, everywhere an intruder never welcomed."

He tried to find community inside the Pernerstorfer Circle and in a vegetarian society that seems to have been an outgrowth of a few

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

L	A	P	T	H	E	R	F	I	C	A	N	D	S	
A	M	B	I	G	H	O	I	S	E	L	E	N	T	
A	N	I	M	S	E	S	A	T	I	C	A	T	I	O
R	A	E	V	E	A	L	T	O	U	S	E	S		
S	P	E	C	I	A	L	E	D	S	W	E	E	S	
B	R	A	N	E	D	E	S	T	I	T				
L	A	N	N	R	E	S	B	E	N	T	E	D		
E	R	A	I	N	J	U	R	E	D					

DAYDREAM	ETNA
ROOM	ELBOWED
GOLAN	BELLINI
ELICIT	LADE LYS
SPRUCESUP	ROLED
SEAL	SUDS CLOYR
OSSA	TREER EDWIN

—By Alan Truscott

On the deal shown, North-South reached a borderline no-trump game, after a slightly surprising sequence: North's second round bid of two diamonds, rather than the more obvious raise to two no-trump, suggests a measure of careful imagination.

The bidding did not sound confident, so East doubled to suggest a heart lead. This was duly forthcoming, and East won the first trick with the queen when dummy ducked.

A shift to spades would now have defeated the contract, but East misjudged and shifted to clubs. This was ducked, and West won with the queen. Now there was

	WEST (D)		EAST
♠Q10764		♠92	
♥86		♥KQ95	
♦1042		♦QJ86	
♣KQ10		♣753	

a defense, but a very difficult one. In practice, West now tried a spade, making declarer's task comparatively simple. The best chance would have been a diamond, after which South would have taken the jack with the king and led the heart:

	SOUTH
	♠AK5
	♥102
	♦K973
	♣A982

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

pack with the king and ten the least
ten in this tricky position:

	West	North	East	South
	Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♠
	Pass	1 ♥	Pass	1 N.T.
	Pass	2 ♣	Pass	2 N.T.
	Pass	3 N.T.	Dbl.	Pass
	Pass	Pass		

West led the heart nine

WEST EAST
 ♠Q10764 ♠92
 ♥6 ♥K95
 ♦104 ♦Q86
 ♣K10 ♣33

Kekkonen to Sweden
 HELSINKI, May 3 (AP)—President Urho Kekkonen of Finland will leave Stockholm on Wednesday.

SOUTH
 ▲ AK5
 ♠ 10
 ♦ B73
 ♣ A98

